IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

Bombay

No. 56,204.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1914.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ..	16500
2 st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA†..	16000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000		
4th ,,	ARABIA...	8000		
11th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000		
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ..	16000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA	7685		
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA ...	8000		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN.....	10000
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500		

† This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, ... BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WED... the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

...SEILLES, PLYMOUTH ...ering passengers in ...CIAL FARES as

RETURN.

	"A" rate.	"B" rate	"A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
To MARSEILLES.	594 or	495	891	or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or	522	940-8	or 782

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

Marittima Italiana
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914.
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pinotti	10th Mar.
Porto Said....	5301	A Muzio	7th April
....	6000	....	5th May
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690; 2nd class, Rs 590 Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (PLYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about

Umvotosi....4,500.....27th March, 1914.
Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 420.

Umona....5,500....end of April 1914.
Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess. Fitted with Electric Lights and fans.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay

JOB PRINTING—apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka...	1,695	Thurs. 5th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C M.
Lhasa.....	2,184	Friday 6th Mar.	12 a. m.	direct.
Linga	2,185	Mon. 9th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.M

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
• Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREE

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th March, calling at Muscat, Bushir and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about
†Purnea	3206	Thursday 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	,, 19th ,,
†Pentakota	3418	,, 2nd April
*Palamootta	3413	,, 16th ,,

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
4th March, 1914.

ANCHOR...

REGULAR SAILINGS ...
MARSEILLES AND ...

The following SAILINGS have b...

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave B...
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	..13th M...
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird	..25th Mar.
Circassia...	6722	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. . 7th April.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso	..21st April.
Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell	..1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson	9th June.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June.
Circassia...	6722	C. S. Osborne	R. N. R. 11th July.
Scindia.....	5106	Wm. Kelso ...	25th July.
Castalia.....	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug.
Elysia	68	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept.
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	23th Sept.
Circassia ...	6722	C.S. Osborne	R. N. R. 12th Oct.
Scindia.....	5106	Wm. Kelso ...	21st Oct.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	21st Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez.....	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said.....	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.....	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Son

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SON

BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Armand Behic..	685	Rosati	..11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont	..8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	..6th May.
Dumbea.....	5685	Mages	..3rd June.
Caledonien	4140	Goubault.	1st July.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)..	,,	891	743	405
To London (single) ..	,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) ..	,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up).....£8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris,

LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,

...Branch Office, 2, ...Opera, in the very centre of the ...sionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c,

L. COMBE,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOOKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912.....	Rs	8,00,000
30th April, ,, ...	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July, ,, ...	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December ,, ...	Rs.	1,00,00,000

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (CALD)
London
Manager

...
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Lioyaang
London
Lyons
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.
Fengtien (Mukden)
Osaka
Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tilnling
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758;

Registered under the Companies' Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £33,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

CELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co.'s SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL		562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS	£	415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK

Capital Paid up.....	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ...	,, ,,	701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, ...
BRANCHES:—
...
...
which may be asce...

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

W. H. ROSE,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,00

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD Acting Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred.

9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per hundred.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

* 6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

We are Pioneer... since when the watch-mak...

Our first attempt was ... enclosed in a leather wristlet, expo... WRIST WATCH which is an open ... and later we introduced the SQUARE ... a neat, light and attractive form.

We are now showing a ...

Wrist Strap W...

suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, of ... and value, and in gold, silver and metal, round a...

The "MARQUE," gold screw case form of wr... absolutely dust and damp proof.

The "BULLDOG" (patented) is a watch having an ... wristlet. The elastics require no sewing; are fitted in a few min... and cannot pull out. There is nothing to get out of order. These ... may be had in gold or silver.

The foregoing are STANDARD MODELS and are in firm demand, but the ... ever clamouring for Novelties which are essential attributes to the beautiful. Novelty ... parent of pleasure and it is Novelty which attracts attention and leads to fashion.

We are showing quite a varied and novel selection of

Ladies' Bracelet Watches

which have become most necessary for out-door wear. The new flexible designs like the EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES in either gold or platinum, plain or mounted in gems in the most novel shapes, TONNEAUX, SQUARES, OVALS, and OCTAGONS are the new types which hold popular fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of style, and the diversity of means of decorating them with gems, add to their distinction.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

The House for Watches of Distinction.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLEASE NOTE

...L BROTHERS

...OZ,

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

HULL, ENGLAND

...ERA HOUSE

...ITT AND A. PHILLIPS CO.

...TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS FROM ...s, Wyndham's, Criterion Theatres, London.

OPENING NIGHT

THURSDAY, MARCH 5th

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6th
"DON"
The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7th
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
A laugh, A scream, A yell.

MONDAY, MARCH 9th
"DIANA OF DOBSON"
The brilliant London success.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10th
"BELLA DONNA"
Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11th
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
The funniest play ever written.

Prices of Admission
Orchestra, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Balcony, Re. 1; Gallery, As. 8.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

10 per cent. discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

...AR and DHOBIE AC-
...BOOK, *sixth edition*
...months with Servants Diary,
...e, Household Hints, Cookery
...d Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*,
...Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army
...avy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

...om
...h, to
...h, 1914,
...Board,
...BURY & Co.,
...ents and Managers.
...February, 1914.

...AY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 12th day of March, 1914, for

I. Annual Repairs to Trust Properties and Petty repairs generally and

II. The Supply of Petty Stores for the year 1914-15.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 3 each be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

...enders must be accompanied by ...it of Rs. 500 for item No. I and ...0 for item No. II, to be paid ...Engineer of the Board in cash ...ic securities and to be forfeited ...of withdrawal of Tender or of ...to sign the contract.

...e Board do not bind themselves ...ept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
P. WATSON, A.M.I.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2003.

IT is hereby notified that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, has sanctioned the APPOINTMENT of a WHOLE-TIME OFFICER, for this Presidency including Sind to perform the duties of Registr...

...ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, ETC.

...ed for
...ation, and
...will be requir-
...ificate that he is
...hysically fitted for the

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

G. S. CURTIS,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.
Bombay Castle, 3rd March, 1914.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (B.T.), on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1914, for the execution of ANNUAL REPAIRS, PETTY WORKS and SUPPLY of Materials, during the year 1914-15.

2. Form of Tender and all other particulars can be obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant, Municipality or the Municipal Commissioner will not be considered.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1914.

TENDERS required immediately for the SUPPLY of CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, 27 inches wide, Gauge 22, for the following quantities:—

3,200	Sheets	7 feet long
2,700	"	8 " "
1,500	"	9 " "

State lowest prices separately for each lot and date of delivery at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba.

We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

RALLI BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette" Ld.

Telephone No. 755

HAJEE MAHOMED
ABBA & CO.

General Merchants
High Class Tailors, Outfitters and Shirt Makers

EVERY REQUISITE
for Travellers and Homeward Bound Passengers always in stock. A large assortment of ready-made clothes on hand.

New Consignments Every Mail

FIXED RATES

OPPOSITE
CRAWFORD MARKET

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it ...unnecessary to urge the ...

LONDON'S
LEADING
FASHION
JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dress-making advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes puolished

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"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every booksellers and railway bookstalls. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London,
ENGLAND,

and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

HOTELS

Beautiful Health Resorts Near Simla

WILD FLOWER HALL HOTEL, MAHASU
THE GABLES HOTEL, MASHOBRA

Most Comfortable, Up-to-date Family Hotels, Excellent Cusine, Own Cows

Magnificent Views, Splendid Air

For further particulars please apply to Proprietress:
Mrs. HOTZ, Hotel Cecil, AGRA

FOR SALE.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.

WE can offer BALANCE of STOCK at very low prices to clear 25-30 H. P. 4 Cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
35, Medows Street, Bombay.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street

GREAT
WESTERN
HOTEL

FORT,
BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS
AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied. ...sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper. Chuckla, No. 6.

WANTED.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WANTED:—USHERS and DOOR-KEEPERS, able to speak fluent English. SCENE-SHIFTERS, SWITCH-BOARD ELECTRICIANS and TWO ELECTRIC WIREMEN, all with good experience, and a GENTLEMAN, who can see to the execution of orders on the stage. Hours of attendance from 5-30 P.M. till midnight every day in the week. Apply personally between 4 and 6 P.M. to MR. EDWARD PLATT, 211, Hornby Road.

WHO WANTED a good GERMAN COOK, late cook of Hotel Kaiser of Daresalam. Apply Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—EARLY, an INDIAN ...DWIFE and NURSE, for ...l. Belgaum. Pay ... Rs. 100. Apply ...n the hours 11 and 1 ...o the UNDER SECRETARY, Irrigation and Railways.

WANTED.—THREE LINOTYPE OPERATORS Speed 5,000 minimum. Age not above 30. Machine desirable. Passage to Colombo paid. Good pay; early hours; healthy climate. Apply stating experience and salary required to MANAGER, "Times of Ceylon," P. O. Box 159, Colombo.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER, at present disengaged, would be glad to obtain position in Mercantile office. Travelling not objected to. Has been in most of the large centres of India. Box No. 9 222, care of this paper.

VACANCY for a LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST. A really good opening for a smart girl. Apply Box No. 9001, care of this paper.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER to look after Gentleman's Flat. Box No. 9122, care of this paper.

ADVERTISER would like to hear of a SMALL FLAT containing three Bed Rooms and a Dining Room, near Apollo Bunder. Reply to Box 9211, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMALL FLAT with Electric Light and Fans. Fort preferred. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be reasonable. Full particulars to H. A. E., care of "Bombay Gazette."

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of a new line in FOUNTAIN PENS. Splendid opportunities for good pushing business men. Full particulars on application to Box No. 9331, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

...EMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271

TO-NIGHT!

A GREAT HISTORICAL FEATURE

FAMOUS BATTLES
OF
NAPOLEON

A Thrilling and Realistic Production—4,000 feet long.
Showing the most famous and important Battles fought by the Great French Conqueror, a century ago.

STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Most impressive scenes shown in this week's GAUMONT GRAPHIC; also many other interesting topics.

3 SHOWS of 1¼ HOURS EACH—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE

Standard Oil Company
of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	" "
Chester	125o	" "
Devoe's	125o	" "
Monkey	125o	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

...CURED
...F ST.
...OR PILLS
...remedies in India,
...each.

...ONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valu... ...in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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PLATE GLASS BURGLARY
FIDELITY GUARANTEE

CYCLES MOTOR CARS MOTOR-CYCLES

For Prospectuses & Rates Apply to:—

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT

OFFICE 3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
'Phone 2352. Telegraphic Address "BALTIC" Bombay

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and Horses let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN

A Lecture delivered by

Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.

Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette"

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BOMBAY SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	...	" 11
Quarterly	...	" 6
Monthly	...	" 2
Single Copy	...	One Anna.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 0
Single Copy	...	Annas Two.

All Subscriptions are payable in advance. Back numbers of the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager at special rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the charges are as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8

with a minimum rate of Re. 1. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

Advertisements printed in Indian vernaculars are charged double rates.

Public notifications, Banks, Shipping and Insurance advertisements are inserted at special rates which can be had on application.

The Rate for Amusement Advertisements is Rs. 1-8 per inch.

Wanted and For Sale Columns Rs. 2 per inch.

The charges for inserting leaflets or any advertising literature in the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager.

Insertions in the Domestic Occurrences column are charged at the rate of As. 8 per line, with a minimum of Rs. 3, which must, in all cases, accompany the advertisements.

Advertisements are usually set in brevier type in ordinary paragraph form. If display Advertisements are required, the charge will be based on the amount of space occupied by brevier type. Advertisers should indicate the number of insertions required, otherwise, in the absence of specific instructions, the advertisement will be inserted daily until countermanded and the total number of insertions will be charged for.

Headings in bold type to count as for two lines of brevier.

Letters relating to editorial matters must be adressed to the Editor, and communications regarding advertisements and business matters generally to the Manager, and not to members of the staff by name.

Insertion of Advertisements is not guaranteed if the copy is received after 4 p. m. and to ensure insertion in the position required, copy must be sent in so as to reach the Manager by 3-30 p.m. each day.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made, particulars of which may be had on application to the Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATE POWDER ... silver and ... using the ... POWDER, ... producing ... upon all articles of silver and ... plate. It contains no poison. ...s use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

COMPANY REPORTS, Petitions, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE.—Second hand BICYCLE in good condition. Can be seen at any time by appointment. What offers? Box No. 9333, "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office, situated in Homjee St., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, is thoroughly equipped with a modern plant and able to produce the highest class of printing at reasonable rates. Punctuality in executing orders is a speciality.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN REQUIRES BOARD and LODGING with English Family. No boarding houses need apply. References exchanged if necessary. A. J. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMALL OFFICE. Rent must not exceed Rs. 30 per month. Write to advertiser Box No. 9109, "Bombay Gazette."

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th March, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pheroz Building, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, one sweet-tone cottage piano, fancy ornaments, bronze and parian figures, glass door almyrahs, tapestry, door curtains marble top wash-hand and dressing tables, pier glass vases, wall plates and figures, oil painting and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coir mattings, Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Miss E. Tinckom, and others.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HEMP.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Musjid Bunder on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

A large quantity of hemp in bales and loose, slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey Arab, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Bandora, Chimbai Road, opposite the Sea.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 8th day of March, 1914, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), by order of the administrator of the estate of the late Mr. J. B. Gomes (deceased), the following property :—

All that piece of Ghavton land containing by admeasurement about 200 square yards, situate at Chimbai, at Bandora, in the District of Thana, on the Eastern side of the Chimbai Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, together with the building standing thereon, and bearing Municipal No. 11, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by a passage and beyond by the property of Dr. Henriques, on the South by the property of one Dharmai, on the East by the properties of L. M. Valladares and on the West by the Chimbai Road.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, at Medows Street, or to the Undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Il Palazo" the Ridge Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side-boards, dumb waiters and crockery stands, table, wall, hanging and hall lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, drawing room artistic made cabinets, corners, chiffoniers, fancy parian, bronze, and terracotta figures, old China, Satsuma, and Japanese vases and jars, wall and table clocks, revolving top writing tables, book stands, office chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silver cabinets, one sweet tone piano, Milner's safe on stand, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, large cheval glasses, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ice box, copper and aluminium utensils, China matting, garden pots, &c., &c.

The property of A. Montague Brigstocke, Esqr. and others. Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing and wash-hand tables brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Hugh S. Symons, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 4th March, 1914.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Rs 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shamsadar, Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S. S. Sofala (B. I.), 3,436 tons, Captain A. F. G. Warrington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (February 7), via coast ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dervent Hall, 2,514 tons, Captain J. G. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (January 30), with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Massilia (Anchor Line), 3,250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (January 27), via Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pundit (Asiatic Line), tons, Captain G. F. Elliot, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Firoozi, 2,028 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose, will sail to-day, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

S. S. Cleveland (Hamburg-America Line), 10,267 tons, Captain M. Filler, will sail to-day for Colombo.

S. S. Alberto Treves, 2,446 tons, Captain A. Questa, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....La Touche ..... Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 3.

Bankura .....1095 ,Whytehead.....M M & Co
Blake.....2391 Hill.....A Yule & Co
Cleveland.....1030 Feller.....Volkart Bros
Clan Graham ..3283 Beckett .....J F & Co
Dumra.....762 Minnett.....M M & Co
Daisai Maru...2288 Kira.....N Y Kaisha
Hoseineo.....994 Fanning .....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Hellas.....849 Berg.....F F C & Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah...Jeddah...T M & Co
Kish .....3148 Robertson.....
Massilia.....3250 Thomson ...W & A G & Co
Ocean .....2460 Christeansen .....
Orissa .....3525 Redfern.....M M & Co
Ozarda.....3037 Mills .....M M & Co
Orna.....2996 Lyne .....M M & Co
Pundit.....383 Elliott .....T M & Co
Palawan .....2921 Shone .....P & O Co
St Leonards .....2861 Cofferala .....J F & Co
Sofala.....3436 Warrington .....M M & Co
Taiyabi .....000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Werdenfels.....4476 Spillman ...W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Gablonz					A L S N Co
B Hindoo	3156	Pearson	Hull	14-3	J F & Co
C & R Purnea	2126	Piggott			M M & Co
D & E Strathleven	2845	McPhee	Dunkirk		W & A G & Co
G Manin	1679	Stephano	Calcutta	5-3	S N Co
H Firooze	2029	Primrose	Jeddah	4-3	T M & Co
K Tottori Maru	3755	Moses	Kobe	10-3	N Y Kaisha
M President	3334	Schutts	Durban		A Strandes & Co
N Bronwen	2707	Williams			J F & Co
O Annam Maru	1870	Take Maru			O S Kaisha
O Abydos	1999	Davies	Mauritius	28-2	B I S N Co
P Neidenfels	3385	Heckel	Hamburg		W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Newby Hall	2839	Parker			K Nixon & Co
3 Re de Italia	3931	Piucite	Maritima Italiana		
4 North Pacific	8491	Goodwin			Liverpool W & A G & Co
5 Yed'o	2958	Bremner	New York	3-3	W & A G & Co
6 Kirkdale	304	Gibson			K N & Co
7 Den of Kelly	2875	Tindle	Hull		J F & Co
8 Chindwara	307	Williams			M & Co
9 Arcadia	3513	Barcham	Shanghai	11-3	P & O Co
10 Chinkoa	2323	Symmers			M M & Co
12 Persia	4150	Bradshaw	London		P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon			M M & Co
15 Peking	2217	Melchion	Calcutta		W & A G & Co
15 Markmonnia	4504	Taps	Hamburg	2-3	W & A G & Co
16 Alberto Treves	2440	Questa	Genoa	3-3	Venice S N Co

H W P D

Indravati	699	Fakeera			Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Maho med			Bo S N Co

M W D D

Salsette	2391	Evans			P & O Co

The steamer Massilia, entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Manchester, outward bound, left the Canal and is due at Karachi on the evening of the 9th instant.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mail and Express ...	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Calcutta do., Madras do. } Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st March, 1914.]

Bombay.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-00
Gujarat Mail ...	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express ...	6-45	21-45

THE COUNTERFEITER of all persons most strenuously objects to being paid in his own coin, and it has often been no little source of satisfaction to the manufacturers of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC that many imitators of their famous preparation use none but Squibb's when they themselves are in need of some such remedy. Remember SQUIBB'S is the only true cure for Malaria and other fevers. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon visit the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill, 12-45 p.m.
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attends Mrs. Peirse's Purdah Party, 5 p.m.
Hockey: Pioneers v. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, 4 10 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
His Excellency the Governor receives an official visit from the Sultan of Shehor and Mokolla, 11-5 a.m. The return visit at noon.
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visits Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street, 2-35 p.m.
"Nobody's Daughter" at the Royal Opera House,

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) till 12th March. Entrance fee annas four.
Western India Championship Lawn Tennis Tournament, Queen's Road Courts, 5-15 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.—This fund now amounts to Rs. 3,62,514.

TRANSPORT PLASSEY.—The Bombay Radio Office has been in touch with the transport Plassey since 2-55 p.m. yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 2 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. Itola will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P. M. on Saturday the 7th inst.

LOST PROPERTY.—It is notified that the following articles await claimants at the Central Police office :—Gold ring, G. C. notes, red turbans, doge, looking glass, cheque, empty boxes, bales of paper, keys, umbrellas, sticks, clothes, cycle pumps, red glass, account books, sodawater syphon, boots, cycle, brass kettle, metal watch, music stand, overcoat, velvet caps and cash.

A MYSTERIOUS LOSS.

The loss of Rs. 6,167 under mysterious circumstances has been reported to the police by Mr. Shavak R. Bomanji doing business under the name of Messrs. Ruttonji Bomanji and Co., at Forbes-street, Bombay. It appears the loss was first noticed on Monday morning when the cashier opened the chest. He found in it a sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash only.

The report states that the complainant left the office on Saturday afternoon leaving the keys on the table and on his return at about half-past nine the keys were still there, and, apparently, had not been touched. All the men in the office, except one clerk and two sepoys had left the office when the complainant returned. An inquiry is proceeding.

BAND PROGRAMMES.

ESPLANADE.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Myrella la Jolie — Berniaux
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze — Auber
Valse	Smiles the Kisses — Ancliffe
Selection from the Pearl Girl	Felix and Talbot
Ballet Russe	Luigini
Song — Sing me to Sleep	Greene
Incidental Music from Monsieur Beaucaire	Rosse
Characteristique — The Mill in the Forest	Eilenberg

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Bavarda — Starke
Overture	Raymond — Thomas
Valse	Verschmahte Liebe — Lincke
Ballet Music from William Tell	Rossini
Flower Gavotte Hearts and Flower	Tobani
Melodies from The Pearl Girl	Talbot
Whistling Travestie — The Warblers	J. Perry

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVALS PER S. S. "GABLONZ" YESTERDAY.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd s. s. Gablonz from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning :—

Allen, Mr and Mrs B C
Austey, Mr and Mrs
Bacon, Mr and Mrs S W
Badcock, Mrs M E
Barthels, Mr F
Blascheck, Mr H
Breitenstein, Mr and Mrs
Bauer, Miss E
Bhar, Mr S Ch
Bhatia, Mr R N
Colvile, Capt A M
Compton, Mr and Mrs M
Chargill, Mr and Mrs W M and infant
Chotia, Mr S M
Dehl, Mr A B
Douglas, Mrs and infant.
Dunn Miss M T
Doctoris Mr L
Dutta, Mr and Mrs
Faik Bey, M K
Fasshauer, Miss H
Finch, Mr James
Govorkovich, Mr and Mrs J
Gratzl Dr Emil
Gasper, Mr E S
Guntesperger, Rev Jos.
Hanson, Capt G J G
Harry, Mrs A M
Harlinghausen
Haukin, Mr H M
Howard, Mr Arch
Hughes, Fr P
Ishwaddas, Mr T
Ishamalal Mr Ch
Jorgensen, Mr M
Joseph, Mr A Th
Kale, Mr G N
Kehr, Mrs P
Kellman, Mrs G
Kellery, Maj A H
Latimer, Mr and Mrs, infant and nurse
Lean, Mrs A
Lewes, Mr and Mrs
Lorey, Mr
Lampe t Mr A
Macmillan, Miss Ch
Masseck, Mr U
Meirowsky, Mr
Meli, Mr and infant
Meynell, Miss P
Moschkowitz, Mr M
Mujumdar, Mr and Mrs D Ch
Murdock, Miss H M
Muller, Rev G
Munshi, Mr J K
Meagher, Maj D J
Neely, Mr and Mrs H J
Numan, Mrs N S
O'Neill, Lt H J D
O'Neill, Mr and Mrs H J
Parker, Mr Alfred
Prasad, Mrs M K and 2 daughters
Roeder baroness O
Rome H N Mr
Schikfus, V Mr A
Scholer, Mr W
Schaefer, Rev A R
Slater, Rev A R
Stedman, Mr R
Vohra, Mr G R
Wuthrich, Mr and Mrs O
Zeitelberger, Mr F

LAW INTELLI

THE HIGH COUR

SHORT CAUSES.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the following short causes :—

BOMBAY BANKING CO'S CLAIM.

The Bombay Banking Co., (in liquidation), sued Lakhmidas Nagardas Shroff and another for the recovery of a sum of money on nine hundis.

Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Haveliwala was for the first defendant and Mr. Inverarity for the second defendant.

At the outset, Mr. Inverarity asked that the second defendant be dismissed from the suit by consent, without any costs.

His lordship accordingly passed the order.

Mr. Desai then said that as far as the first defendant was concerned he was willing to proceed with the case. He had not yet filed his statement.

Mr. Haveliwala asked for an adjournment of the case for a month. When the case came up a fortnight ago it was agreed that it should be postponed as his client wished to appear. A telegram was sent to him at Calcutta stating that a written statement was necessary. The defendant was coming on Saturday, but he and his son fell ill. Under these circumstances counsel asked for an adjournment and produced a medical certificate.

His lordship, after perusal of the certificate, adjourned the suit for four weeks.

COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

Messrs. Weld and Co. sued Motilal Hira Khanwalla for the recovery of Rs. 6,123.

Mr. Nicholson, (holding the Hon. the Advocate-General's brief) appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were absent.

Mr. Nicholson stated that the claim was in respect of certain cotton transactions that took place in August, 1913.

After recording the evidence of Mr. William Johnes, chief assistant of the plaintiffs' firm, the Court passed a decree for the amount, with interest and costs.

Messrs. Prier de Sadne and Co. sued Rambax Lachmandas for the recovery of Rs. 20,622.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant did not appear.

It was stated that the defendant used to send a large quantity of cotton in Bombay to the plaintiffs; he drew hundis, and the plaintiffs paid them. The transaction began in November, 1912. Accounts were made up to January 22, 1914, and the claimed amount was found due to the defendant. Demands were made by the plaintiffs, but nothing was paid.

His lordship passed a decree for Rs. 20,607, with interest and costs.

A STATIONMASTER'S APPEAL

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

An appeal preferred by Manibhai Shankerji, a convict, for the revision of the conviction and sentence passed on him, came up for disposal, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

M. R. R. Desai was for the appellant while the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was the stationmaster in charge of Betawad station on the Tapti Valley Railway. On January 15 last, while the Traffic Inspector was on his way to Amalsur, he met the accused at Betawad on duty and he was smelling of liquor. The inspector reprimanded the accused for being drunk while on duty. As the train was starting, the Deputy Stationmaster gave a letter to the inspector stating that the accused had not written up the station accounts, and had delivered parcels but had not entered them in the the accounts. The inspector, thereupon, directed the deputy to take charge of the station, as the accused was unfit to perform his duties. On January 16, the deputy informed the inspector that the accused was not giving him charge, and he had lost the key of the cash-box. The inspector, therefore, returned to Betawad and reported the matter to his superintendent, who instructed the police to make inquiries. The police on opening the cash-box found some money, and on taking accounts a sum of Rs. 8 was found to be unaccounted for.

The accused was then charged with criminal breach of trust before Mr. Joglekar, first class Magistrate of East Khandesh, who convicted and sentenced him to four months' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The accused, thereupon, preferred an appeal to Mr. Dutt, Sessions Judge of Dhulia, who confirmed the conviction and sentence. Hence the appeal to the High Court.

Their lordships, after hearing arguments, acquitted the accused and directed that the fine, if paid, should be refunded.

A LANDLORD'S APPEAL.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar disposed of the appeal filed by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against Romanji Rustomji and others. The case was reported in these columns yesterday.

The Chief Justice, in dismissing the appeal, said the important question was what was the contract upon which the respondent commenced to work. Exhibit No. 1 contained terms for the erection of the building by the contractors employed, the contractors for the half building being Karim Pir Mahomed and Co; and for the other half Bomanji and Co. On this agreement there was an endorsement to the effect that the contents had been read by them and that they agreed to do the work upon the terms contained in the agreement. That agreement did not contain any of the clausses relating to deductions by the employer which were to the found in the agreement, Exhibit No. 4, which the plaintiff Shivlal said represented the real agreement between the parties. The only person who could have spoken to the fact of an agreement having been entered into with regard to the discount which was referred to in the letters, was Dani, the munim of the plaintiff in Bombay, and Dani having been called, professed complete forgetfulness of any such arrangement having been made. There was, therefore, no direct evidence of any such agreement, and the letter was of no value by itself,

POLICE COURTS.

CHAUFFEUR ACQUITTED.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Abdul Samat, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Haji Mahomad Abba, was charged by Inspector O'Brien with driving a car in such a rash and negligent manner as to have caused the death of an old Hindu woman.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson, barrister, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Vicaji, F. Vicaji, pleader, for the accused.

It appeared that on the evening of January 6 last the accused was driving the car along Sandhurst-road, and when near the Null Bazar Market he ran over a woman, who sustained a a fracture of the skull and died at the hospital. The prosecution alleged that the accused was on the wrong side of the road, was driving at a rapid rate, and did not blow the horn.

The accused denied having been on the wrong side, and said he was driving slowly and sounded the horn. He said the place was a very crowded one, and the accident was due to the carelessness of the woman.

The magistrate accepted the defence version, and acquitted the accused.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

An election of two ordinary Fellows of the Bombay University by registered graduates took place last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University. Four candidates competed, and Dr. Ardeshir Kavasji Turner and Mr. Damodar Ganesh Padhye were elected. The former candidate secured 114 votes, and the latter 147 votes.

THE SUNBEAM.

Captain E. Robertson, of the steamer Kish which arrived in Bombay Harbour on Monday from Cardiff, reports that on Sunday at 11 a.m., in latitude 18. 22 degree N. and longitude 70. 58 degree E. he passed the Lord Brassey's yacht Sunbeam, which reported "all well." The position given is in the direct line to Aden, and distant 105 miles from Bombay.

"AFTER THE GIRL."

NEW "REVUSICAL" COMEDY AT THE GAIETY.

The effect of revue upon musical comedy was bound to be felt sooner or later, and when Mr. Paul Rubens calls his new piece, "After the Girl," produced at the Gaiety Theatre on Feb. 8, 'revusical" comedy he tells the truth, says the *Times*, in the quip of a very neat "portmanteau" word, as the author of "The Hunting of the Snark" would call it. There is nothing much that is topical in "After the Girl," but for looseness of texture and rapidity of change it is very nearly a revue. Mr. Rubens wanted to romp without restriction, and he romps through five towns and a Custom house in chase of a madcap girl who did not want to go back to school.

On the whole he has romped very jolily. The piece gets several of its characters into plenty of ridiculous situations; it is full of those very light, familiar, catchy "jingles" which Mr. Rubens (who once so christened them) turns out so quickly and mercily; there are many spirited and ingenious dances. And when there is nothing else there is always the independent, the absolute drollery of Mr. Lew Hearn as an American millionaire, the father of the runaway Doris. Mlle. Caumont as his second wife, formerly his cook, is as broadly comic as Mr. Hearn is finely comic, yet she plays with invaluable quickness and neatness. Mr. Clifton Crawford, the new Gaiety hero, does his best to pretend that he is English, while he is more American than his prototype, Mr. Joseph Coyne; and his engaging languor, which leaves him as soon as he begins to dance, found a good foil in the brisk homeliness of his servant Dabsley as played by Mr. William Stephens. Miss Isobel Elson plays the part of Doris and plays it creditably. It is an unfamiliar cast, but a good one, full of fun and spirit.

A very large amount of the best jats of Assam and Manipuri indigenous tea seed have been exported to Java during the past decade and a considerable area has been planted out with it, with the result that the exports of tea are increasing yearly and the commodity is finding much favour in London. The Dutch Colonial Report for 1913, dealing with the Netherlands India, states that very excellent results have accrued from the tea seed imported from India and tea planting has been actively promoted, and the natives have also been encouraged to extend their efforts in this direction

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Total since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	80·3	62·1	...	4·56 P
Muskat (2nd) ...	78·4	61·9	...	5·54
Delhi ...	82·6	57·8	...	2·11
Karachi ...	79·0	65·0	...	1·01
Bhuj ...	83·0	58·9	0·00	0·36
Dwarka ...	78·4	69·5	...	0·11
Veraval ...	78·4	62·9	...	0·08
Rajkot ...	85·5	55·3	...	0·04
Bhavnagar Para...	90·0	60·4	...	0·04
Surat ...	88·4	62·7	...	0·16
Deesa ...	88·8	55·4	...	0·08
BOMBAY ...	81·1	70·9	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	84·1	70·7	...	0·01
Mormugao ...	83·8	70·9	...	0·24
Karwar ...	83·1	68·2	...	0·82
Malegaon ...	90·7	60·9	...	28·73
Ahmednagar ...	92·0	63·8	...	0·34
Poona ...	92·0	59·7	...	...
Sholapur ...	97·3	70·3	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	94·4	67·4	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	90·3	59·6	...	0·82
Madras ...	87·7	69·9	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	89·8	62·2	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 3rd March, 1914, was 30·239 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 30 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

THE TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on sill. ft. in.
	March			
Sun	1	m	1 25	27 7
			1 55 a	26 7
Mon.....	2	m	1 46	27 0
			2 26 a	26 1
Tues.....	3	m	2 7	26 4
			3 1 a	25 5
Wed.....	4	m	2 31	25 8
			3 51 a	24 9
Thurs ...	5	m	3 4	24 11
			5 5 a	24 3

LOW WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on sill. ft. in.
	March			
Sun	1	m	7 28	16 9
			7 28 a	18 7
Mon.....	2	m	7 52	17 0
			7 52 a	19 5
Tues.....	3	m	8 19	17 3
			8 17 a	20
Wed.....	4	m	8 53	17 8
			8 47 a	21 5
Thurs ...	5	m	9 40	18 2
			9 58 a	22 5

Any stubborn pain in back is good cause to suspect your kidneys—

For they lie beneath the small of the back. A weak back, or sharp twinges of pain when you stoop, tell of weak, overworked, or inflamed kidneys.

The kidneys have enough to do when they are in health, to keep the blood pure and to filter out kidney poisons, but when they are weakened by overwork, chills, erratic diet, or any other cause, they quickly break down. Then, what was at first simple kidney weakness, may soon turn to gravel, stone, dropsy, bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago, or advanced kidney disease.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve inflamed and congested kidneys by causing a free flow from the bladder; this flushes out the irritating kidney poisons, and leaves the kidney system cleansed and active. Doan's pills are sure to do you good if you have any form of kidney and bladder weakness. They are perfectly safe to use; a Certificate of Purity accompanies every box.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

PATCA SHOP

Owners to No. 4

Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Mahomed Brothers

Tailors & Outfitters, Sola Hats, Haberdashery, Fancy Jewellery & General Merchants,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Opposite Crawford Market,

Oomrigar Building,

BOMBAY.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

Is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.

Sold in Tins only.

The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to

Use

KEATING'S POWDER

Like Oil on the Waters.

Like the quisting influence of oil poured on the angry waters in a storm, Little's Oriental Balm calms and soothes the tortured nerves, stops the excruciating pains and bids Sciatica release its hold on the sufferer. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has been the standard, the universal remedy for Sciatica for years and years. It has thousands of cures to its credit. The most difficult cases, given up by physicians, have been almost immediately relieved and promptly cured. If you suffer the agonies of Sciatica, send now to the nearest Chemist or Medicine Vendor and get a bottle of this remarkable remedy.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

…ed. …y for

		Rs.	
		286	Mar.
		28 5	„
	…ingan-ghat…	254	„
		251	„
	…inal	241	„
	…amangaon P. …	234	„
	Khamgaon Akola…	225	„
	Amraoti …	227	„
	„ Khandeish …	205	„
	„ Khandeish …	196	„
	„ Muthia …	200	„
	„ Bengal …	199-200	„
F. G. Bengal		187-8	„
Saw Ginned Dharwar		266	May
M. G. Compta		272	„
M. G. Westerns		261	„
H. G. Westerns		256	„

…264 1-4+1-8
…679 1-2 unchgd
…6 3-4 unchgd.

…Bombay Canal—10s. unchgd
—Value.

…burg," "Nordmark," "Federiko
"Adenwen" and "Bengrove."

…AR.—
German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India (Double bags)…12 7 1-2—3-4
—Value
Do. Months of Shipments,..April-August.
Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India …11 10 1-2—unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments …April.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 9 3 unchgd. —Sellers. 9 4 3-4 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments …March-May.
Tone—Steady, but little doing.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India …13 3 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments …May-June.
Tone—Very quiet—Prices unchgd.
Mauritius Crystals C & F
Calcutta …11 3 3-4 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F
Bombay …11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments …March—Value.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18
C and F Calcutta …10 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi …10 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F
Calcutta …11 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F
Bombay & Karachi …11 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Still idle.

…1-16
…8 unchgd.
… 3 1-8 unchgd.
… 77-9
…ns… 1 7-8 unchgd.
…t loans. 2 1-8 unchgd.
… of England Rate 3 per cent.
…ry.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, March 2.

		Bales.
…ipts at all U. S. Ports…	…	…
…ipts at U. S. last year …	…	…
…rts to Great Britain …	…	…
…rts to Continent …	…	…
…d message delayed owing to heavy …s.		
…Month of May …	…	11·80—5
…Month of July …	…	11·81 New position.

Advanced early on expectations of a decrease in the movement and declined owing to Foreign selling.

Spot Cotton at New York …13·05 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans.. 13 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton …Steady.
Futures—month of May … 12·40—8
Futures—month of July … 12·42 New position.

COFFEE.—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) … … 9 1-8—1-8
Demand Bills … … 4·85 7-8 unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars … 57 3-4 + 1-4

LIVERPOOL, March 2.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool … 8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. … 500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian … ……
Total Day's Imports … 18,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Fair demand easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Firm but not active.
Mid-Americans …7·04—3
Egyptian F. G. F. …9·10 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. … { May 11·80 / July 11·80
New York Official noon call.. { May 11·81 / July 11·80

Storm is raging at New Orleans wire not received.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.		To-day's price.
March-April	…	6·64—7
April-May	…	6·55—5
May-June	…	6·59—6
June-July	…	6·54—6
July-August	…	6·50—5
August-September..	…	6·40—6
September-Oct	…	6·28—5
October-Nov	…	6·20—5
November-Dec.	…	6·16
Dec.-Jan.	…	6·15

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F…37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months …May-June.
Do. Name of Ports …London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc …Done.
Wheat Afloat for U. Kingdom… 3,470,000

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber …3 0 1-2 unchgd. March-April—Sellers.
Tone—Quieter.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs …No sellers.
Barletta Rosario—62½ lbs …35 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months …Feb-March.
Do. Buyers etc.,Sellers… Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian … } No sellers.
Victorian … }
New South Wales … }

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore …No sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship …55 unchanged. New terms.
Do. Months— …March-April.
Do. Name of Ports …Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc …Sellers.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship …43 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— …March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports …Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. …Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship…50 1-2—1-2
Do. Months— …Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports …Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc …Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine-La Plata…44—1-4
Do. Months— …March-April.
Do. Name of Ports …Hamburg.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc…Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta …40 3—3d.
Do. Months— …March-April.
Do. Name of Ports …London—Value.
Tone—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. March 3rd, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
12 Boxes Rupees	Rs. 48,000	Mahomerah.	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th Feb. and 1st March, 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway …	38	43,477
B. B. & C. I. Ry ……	80	94,546

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.		6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.		7 p.c.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 16 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE :—

There has been more enquiry for remittance to-day and the extra 1-32d. for T. T. is now unobtainable. There are few bills offering.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	…1s. 4d.
Demand Draft Mail	…1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	…1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Forward	…1s. 4 5-32 May.
Do. France Ready	…170 1-2
Do. Marks Ready	…138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	…140 3-4
Shanghai 60 days' sight	…190
Japan 60 days' sight	…149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 1-2 for cash and 95 3-8 for the settlement and has been irregular during the day, but closes steadier as under. A fair business is reported.

We quote—

Cash	…Rs.	95	9	0	to 95	10 0
Settlement	…Rs.	95	7	0		

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London advanced 1-16 both for ready and forward, the rates being 26 11-16 at 26 5-8 respectively. The local opened at 67 ex duty for the first settlement and has improved during the day with a fair enquiry. Ready bars are a little steadier. Rates close as under.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	…Rs.	23	15	3
Australian Gold	…Rs.	23	14	9
Sovereigns Gold	…Rs.	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	…Rs.	69	4	0
1st Settlement	…Rs.	68	2	0
2nd Settlement	…Rs.	68	1	0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	…Rs.	77	10	0
1st Settlement	…Rs.	77	8	0
2nd Settlement	…Rs.	77	7	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

WELD & Co :—Liverpool :—"Market very quiet. Some long liquidation of near positions. Absence of business during the afternoon on account of stormy weather in America."

GRUNING & Co :—"Declined owing to unfavourable rumours regarding Anti Option Bill Washington."

A further small decline of 5 to 8 in May futures is advised in the American markets. A heavy snow storm is re-

…MPANIES.

…)	750	7 0	300	5200
…m)	1100	1100	45	500
…otton	…	…	…	…
…awnpore	200	200	p c	95
…n City	200	200	14	90
…t	475	475	22 1-2	190
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	…
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	690
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	…
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	60
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	130
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	290
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	100
Maluva	200	200		80
Mercantile	125	125		20
Manmar Mfg	250	250		220
New East India	1000	1000	75	850
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	810
New Berar	500	500	0	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	600xd
Oomri	100	112	nil	…
Purbhany	100	100	10	…
Sind	400	400	30	…
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Volkart U P Co Ld	500	500	50	190?
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	106

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced …	500	500	25	830
Alliance …	10 0	1000	…	50
Berar Mfg …	200	200	…	60
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	Nil	102½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co …	250	250	15	660
Bombay United …	250	250	20	495
Century …	100	100	3	245
Central India …	500	500	70	1845
China …	1000	1000	…	620
Chhow Silk …	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill …	700	700	30	1480
Coronation Mill …	500	500	…	250
Connaught …	300	300	…	175
Coorla …	1000	1000	40	560
Crescent …	100	100	6	113¾
Currimbhoy …	250	250	1 ½	213½
Crown …	500	500	20	250
David …	450	250	20	480
Emperor Edward …	500	500	10	440
Empress …	500	509	…	125
Edward Sassoon Mill …	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy …	250	250	20	437½
Framji Petit …	1000	1000	25	1410
Finlay Mills …	250	250	10	815
Gold Mohur …	500	500	yr. 20	570
Hindustan …	1000	1000	25	520
Howard and Bullough …	500	500	15	302½
Hyderabad …	1000	1000	40	1325
Imperial Cotton …	500	500	…	80
Indian Mfg …	1000	1000	…	375
Indo-China Mfg …	1000	1000	60	900
James Greaves …	500	500	…	175
Jamshed Mfg …	250	250	5	102½
Jivraj Baloo …	1000	1000	…	375
Jubilee Mills …	1000	1000	…	200
Khandesh …	1000	610	25	875
Khatau Makanjee …	1000	1000	55	1350
Kohinoor …	500	500	25	757½
Lakshmi Cotton …	1000	1000	yr. 100	1140
Madras United …	1000	1000	50	1800
Madhauji Dharamsay …	500	500	75	1060
Maneckji Petit …	1000	1000	50	1950
Morarji Goculdas …	1000	1000	60	2790
Mysore Spinning …	250	250	…	222½
Moon …	250	250	…	160
New Great Eastern…	200	200	7	217½
New City of Bombay …	500	500	35	1030
Phœnix …	100	100	6	163¾
Presidency …	1000	1000	20	200
Sassoon Cotton …	1000	1000	Nil	700
Sassoon Silk …	500	500	Nil	275
Sholapur …	1000	1000	125	4800
Southern Mahratha..	250	250	Nil	60
Standard Mills …	500	500	40	1080
Sun …	125	125	Nil	102½
Swan …	250	250	10	275
Swadeshi …	500	500	50	1490
Textile …	500	500	Nil	1230
Vishnu Cotton P Do.	500	500	Nil	400
	500	500	Nil	640
Western India …	1000	1000	25	460
	125	125	Nil	192

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co …	100	100	6 p. c.	145
All India Ut. Co., Ld. …	100	20	5 „	6
Bamankua …	5	5	…	2
Back Bay Bath …	50	50	6 p c.	35
Badham Pile …	70	70	7 „	92
Baroda Tram. Co …	100	100	4 „	40
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn …	125	125	15 „	892½
Bombay Electric S and T. Co Ld O.	£10	£10	5	224
Do. do. P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	172
Bombay Ice Mfg …	100	100	2 „	18
Bombay Flour Mill …	500	500	20	910
Bombay Land and Building …	500	500	5 p. c.	400
Bombay S. N Co. O.	250	250	5	10xd
Do. do. P	250	250	6	262½
Central I. M. Co., Ld …	10	10	8	30
Delhi Flour …	200	200	5	100
Empire of I. L. A …	500	500	40 p. c.	525
John Roberts and Co …	100	100	5 „	200
Jost Fans Supply Co …	100	100	10 „	59
Kemp and Co …	200	175	12½ „	168
Karachi Landing …	200	75	12	90
Marcks and Co …	10	100	8	95
Marsland Price and Co. …O.	100	100	6 p. c.	109
Do. do. P	100	10	„	69
Oriental Govt. L. A Co. …	200	50	20 „	510
Phillips and Co …	40	40	10 „	25
Port Canning Co. …	1000	1000	yr. 42	865
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. …	10	10	17½	22½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co; …	100	100	5	70
Soundy and Co …	100	100	…	90
Tata I. St. Co. D. O. P. Ld.	75	75	…	76½
	80	80	…	132
	150	150	6 p. c.	156
Thacker and Co …	50	50	30 p. c.	210
Telephone Co …	25	26	yr. 1-9	71
Treacher and Co …	500	500	yr. 30	480

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half yearly Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p.c	345c
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. …	100	100	14 „	280
Bank of Bombay …	500	00	13 „	1590
Bank of India …	100	50	6 „	64½
Bank of Bengal …	500	500	14 „	1690
Bank of Madras …	500	500	12 „	1440
Bank of Rangoon …	100	100	7 „	90
Bank of Baroda …	100	50	7 „	60
Punjab National Bank …	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	20	Nil	10
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank …	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank …	£10	£ 4	4 „	85½
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 „	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation …	dl.125	dl.125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India …	25	12½	12½ p c	610

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry. … …	500	500	8 p. c	695
Amritsar-Patty …	100	100	6 „	144
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway … …	100	100	5 „	140
Central Provinces…	…	…	…	121¼
Gujrat Railway …	100	…	4 „	109
Mandra Bhen……	10	25	Nil	30
Sindh Light Rys Ld.	100	100	6 „	150
Sarasiajpanj ……	100	25	Nil	25
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	2½ „	530
Upper Sindh Light…	100	100	4 p. c	115

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	…	19,078 Bales.
Wheat	…	13,628 Cwts.
Linseed	…	13,554 „
Rapeseed	…	1,892 „
Gingellyseed	…	10,126 „
Poppyseed	…	91 „
Groundnuts	…	5,690 „
Castorseed	…	13,065 „
Rice	…	32,498 „
Myrabollams	…	8,407 „
Cottonseed	…	35,915 „
Mowrasced	…	43 „
Gram	…	1,566 „
Joowar	…	6,597 „
Maize	…	Nil „
Barley	…	Nil „

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm. We quote :—

Ready	… Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.
May	… Rs. 9 2 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	… Rs. 9 2 3 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore May	… Rs. 8 8 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	… Rs. 9 4 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.…	Rs. 56 0 0
Black Kutni	… Rs. 45 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Forward	… Rs. 11 5 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	… Rs. 34 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	… Rs. 48 0 0
Small	… Rs. 47 0 0

MOWRASHED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	… Rs. 7 8 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs. 5 11 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 …	Rs. 5 14 3 R.T.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Messrs. Tata and Sons' Liverpool friends write under date Feb. 10:—

AMERICAN COTTON.

The receding tendency of prices which, as mentioned in our last letter we had expected, continued during the greater part of the week under review, but to-day there is a better feeling in the market.

The week's movement again supports the expectation of a final crop figure distinctly in excess of what earlier reports had led us to believe. The total in sight to date is 11,822,000 bales, against 11,239,000 last year, and the visible supply now exceeds that of last year, being 4,487,000 bales, against 4,390,000 last season at this time. Cotton seems, in fact, to be coming out from many unexpected quarters.

The quality is of course a serious factor, and must be taken into account when considering any increase in quantity. A New York correspondent cabled us last week :—"One of our friends has just returned from a journey th ough Atlantic States and reports stocks in farmers' hands and in uncounted towns large. Abundance of good working cotton." Being frankly sceptical as to the correctness of this statement, in view of previous reports, we cabled to our New Orleans correspondent on the subject and he replied :—"Good portion is good grades Atlantics. Stocks in counted towns are smaller than last year." This partly confirms what our New York correspondent had said.

With regard to the new crop, the general tenour of reports is optimistic. The preparation of the ground is stated to have begun early. Fertilizer sales have been heavy, and with regard to acreage, a correspondent writes:—"Beyond any doubt much new land will be planted in cotton in Texas. Oklahoma too will plant largely, for last year's experience has shown that planting corn is a hazardous undertaking in districts subject to prolonged drought." A report of the Census Bureau recently issued, on the potentially tillable acreage in various States, shews that Texas could without difficulty plant 40,000,000 acres in cotton, against last year's acreage of 12,000,000, and that many other States could double their present acreage, leaving plenty of room for other crops. This, of course, must be a matter of slow development.

With regard to Lancashire, the Board of Trade figures for January were issued yesterday, and they show the following exports :—

	1914	1913	1912
Yarn	19,056,000	19,093,300	20,633,300 lbs.
Cloth	683,105,100	641 912,700	559,693,500 yds.

Cloth exports thus show a large increase, of which 40,000,000 yards went to China. There are many complaints as to the present unprofitable nature of cloth business in Lancashire. Some Burnley manufacturers have decided to reduce working hours, or to stop their looms on Saturdays and Mondays so as to bring about a reduction of of output equal to 25 per cent for 3 months. As there are too many looms in Lancashire in proportion to the number of spindles, this reduction will no doubt have a steadying effect, and tend to improve the prices of manufactured goods. Recently there [illegible] have been an improvement in demand chiefly from the Indian markets. As for the present outlook in the Dependency our Calcutta friends write :—"Should, there be seasonable rains in the next fortnight, they will stimulate upcountry markets, and a better feeling will be established. The financial stringency still affects trade, but the outlook generally is more healthy than it was."

French spinners at a meeting recently held in Paris, decided not to organise short time, the position having considerably improved. Textile reports from the United States are encouraging stocks of yarn and cloth are small, and a better demand is evident.

With regard to prices, although a contraction of trade seems to be in progress, there are not many who look for marked depression. Money is cheap, and the lower prices give way, the sooner, no doubt, will demand be stimulated. The very distant deliveries, however, as shewn by quotations at the foot of our letter, are already below 6d., a price which, in itself, is cheap. The distant positions have shown greater resistance than summer deliveries to the declining tendency, and in view of the almost unlimited possibilities of the world's cotton consumption, under favourable conditions of supply, we have little hesitation in advising purchases of these deliveries under 6d. We suggest these as the most advantageous positions for those who wish to cover their requirements, as they can be exchanged later on for earlier deliveries when more is known about crop and consumption.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Prices of this growth have given way to the same extent as those of American cotton.

The movement this week is about the same as last year—17,000 bales have come into sight, and 25,000 bales have been distributed to spinners, so that the statistical position shews very little change.

Preparations for the new crop are now being discussed. Our advices from Egypt refer to the uncertainty of the water supply, and also to the possibility of damage by the pink boll worm, an insect which lives in the seed, and which became promient for the first time last year. A well-known Alexandria firm in a letter published by the *Liverpool Daily Post*, says, with reference to this :

"Recognised for the first time in 1916, it has increased to such an extent that this season it has attacked the majority of the bolls, and this is one of the principal causes which have prevented this year's crop from being larger in quantity and better in quality than it has proved to be."

With regard to consumption, business in the Bolton district continues active. We learn, in fact, that some spinners of American cotton contemplate changing their machinery to Egyptian cotton, in order to profit by the more lucrative conditions prevailing in the manufacture of fine yarns.

Our Alexandria friends are more optimistic in their expressions of opinion regarding the market; they seem to think that the worst of the depression is over.

On the whole, while Egyptian cotton will no doubt move in sympathy with American, it may decline a little further; but when a general improvement sets in, we expect that Egyptian cotton will show the greater firmness.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAR. 3.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2 bales cotton carpets, H Cawasji; 11 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 18 bales slip skins, 34 bales cow hides, R M Kooka; 18 cwts ganja, E Sultanally; 8 bales cow hides, 5 bales buffalo hides, 6 bales goat skins, Alladin Cassam; 2 bales goat skins, 13 bales cow hides, V Esmail and Co; 7 cases woollen cotton curtains, 1 case numdhas, D J Bhanegara; 112 bales skins, 28 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co; 72 bales cow hides, 7 bales goat skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 20 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; 95 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 29 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 18,500 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.
Den of Kelly s—5 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, 1 977 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji; 10 000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 150 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—150 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros; 44 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 62 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,570 cwts gingellyseed, 702 cwts mustardseed, John Facheri; 700 cwts gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy,
Jerseymoor s—1,000 cwts myrabolams, Pulee and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—201 cwts gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—1,200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GHENT.

Hindoo s—440 bales cotton, National F and C Corporation.

FOR ANTWERP.

North Pacific s—100 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 5,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, B J Lloyd and Co.
Chinkoa s—4,678 cwts myrabolams, P Mathurdas and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Markomania s—398 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 56 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 100 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 200 cwts turmeric, R Jivandas and Co; 1,532 cwts myrabolams, S Cooverjee and Co; 2,002 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CHRISTANIA.

Markomania s—2 packages cotton carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathleven s—110 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 220 bales cotton, National F and C Corporation; 55 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 999 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D. Sassoon and Co; 1,300 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, John Facheri; 1,039 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R D Italia s—1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 52 cwts gum arabic, J Narbheram and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R D Italia s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yeddo s—330 cwts chillies, R Jiwandas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—550 bales cotton, The Bombay Co 110 bales cotton, D Mody and Co; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR FUME.

Gablonz s—[illegible] cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,000 [illegible] and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gablonz s—100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton National F and C Corporation; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co. 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESA.

Gablonz s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Anan Maru s—200 bales cotton, T Nishimatsu and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Totori Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Arcadia s—310 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Anan Maru s—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Anan Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Totori Maru s—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totori Maru s—400 bales cotton yarn, M B Kaisha
Arcadia s—1,900 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Arcadia s—190 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—1,000 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co

DAILY IMPORTS—MAR. 3.

Steamer Ellas from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co.—1,043 pieces teak planks, 81 pieces yang squares, 1,573 pieces teak squares, 67,588 pieces 3,108 bundles teak scantling, 10 bundles raw silk.
Steamer Orna from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co—56 bags hides, 63,614 bags rice, 132 bags ginger, 1 bag mace, 323 bags pepper, 6,501 pieces 537 bundles teak scantling.
Steamer Kish from Cardiff, Agents Hillson and Thomas—4,200 tons coal.
Steamer Daisai Maru from Singapore, Agents H A Goolam Hoosain and Co—43,949 pieces planks, 9,683 pieces railway sleepers, 1,561 pieces poonah planks, 7,233 pieces sarrayat planks.
Steamer St Leonard from Mauritius, Agents James Finlay and Co—88,687 bags sugar.
Steamer Gablonz from Trieste, Agents A L S N Co—10 cases vaseline, 1 case cigarettes, 15 cases rope, 27 tubes tartric acid, 433 barrels 309 cases nails, 223 cases lanterns, 17 cases glass eads, 495 cases glass bangles, 229 cases hollow glass, 1,128 cases plate glass, 1 case mineral oil. 2 barrels oil, 683 cases matches, 26 cases 758 bales paper. 2 cases perfumery, 16 cases soap, 3 cases cotton yarn, 153 cases cotton goods, 13 cases cotton tissues, 19 bundles cotton and woollen goods, 31 cases cotton and silk tissues, 2 cases silk waste. 1 case silk goods, 5 cases Berlin wool, 2 cases 4 bales woollen yarn, 1 box specie.
Steamer Newby Hall from Liverpool, Agents K Nixon and Co—24 casks cement, 205 cases candles, 405 drums caustic soda, 32 casks Zinc chloride, 20 bags glauber salt, 40 bags soda ash, 20 drums bleaching powder, 40 drums disinfectant fluid, 300 kegs soda crystal. 748 kegs bicarb soda 200 crates bottles, 68 cases window glass, 5 cases locks, 1,820 bundles buckets, 5 casks olive oil, 1 case 1 cask turkey red oil, 65 drums oil, 1 drum 1 case 18 casks 176 barrels lubricating oil, 5 cases mineral oil, 185 hogsheads ale 20 hogs heads stout, 1,402 cases whisky, 41 cases 2 casks wine, 7 casks nails, 12 casks 445 kegs 4 cases paint, 599 bales paper, 1 case perfumery, 29 cases bacon, 160 bags sago flour 25 cases currants, 293 barrels tar, 2,287 boxes 264 cases soap, 18 cases toilet soap, 10 barrels tallow, 2 casks 2 drums grease, 1 case cotton raw, 2,510 cases, 1,677 bales cotton goods, 332 bales 279 cases cotton yarn. 11 cases cotton and linen goods, 17 cases cotton and silk goods.

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THE TEST MATCH.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

England were all out in their first innings for 411. South Africa on going in again, made 204 for 5 wickets, H. Taylor contributing 87.—Reuter.

THE DAVIS CUP.

CHALLENGES TO THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Mar. 3.

England, Australia, France, Belgium, Germany and Canada have challenged the United States at lawn tennis for the Davies Cup.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Wales beat France by 31 points to nil in a Rugby match at Swansea.—Reuter.

ALDERSON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Mar. 3.

Two matches were played this evening in the Indian Army section of the Alderson Hockey Tournament.

In the first the 95th Russell's Infantry of the Bombay Brigade defeated the 130th Baluchis, representing the Aurangabad Brigade, by 3 goals to 2.

In the second match the 105th Mahrattas, representing the Poona Brigade, beat the 110th Mahrattas, representing Belgaum, by 4 goals to 1.

The final will be played off on Thursday.

THE BOAT-RACE.

DARK BLUES' EXPERIENCE IN ROUGH WEATHER.

Since last week said the *Standard* of Feb. 13, the Oxford crew have had some trying weather to contend with, and on Saturday they encountered one of the strongest south-westerly gales experienced for a long time; in fact, so rough was the water that doubts were expressed as to their ability to weather a long course. Since then, however, matters have improved, and though a strong wind has been somewhat prevalent, they have not had a fast stream to contend against. The river is probably lower now than it has ever been before at this time of year.

The changes which were made in the order last week have held good, with the exception that on Monday Horsfall who was suffering from a blistered heel, had to be given a rest, and his place was taken by B. Burdekin (New College). Horsfall was able to resume his place on Wednesday. Burdekin is a good oarsman, with excellent physique, and should anything be found wanting in Horsley, at No. 4, it would not be in the least surprising to find the New College man given a further trial. Horsley shows good promise. He is strong and if he makes the improvement that may naturally be expected of him he will prove a valuable acquisition. Taylor, the heavyweight of the crew, is getting into form and gradually a apting himself to the Oxford style. Kindersley, who was moved to 5, appears to be giving every satisfaction in his new position. He has a capital body swing, and has improved very much of late.

Professor Bourne still has sole charge of the crew, and he will continue as coach until they leave for Henley, which, according to present arrangements, will be on February 27, immediately following the conclusion of the Torpids. The crew have been without their regular coxswain, J. D. Walker (New College), who has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza, and has been ordered away for a change of air. His place has been occupied by M. A. Charlton (Christ Church). On Wednesday the Dark Blues had three outings over the home water, and took this opportunity of a trial in the Oriel racing eight.

The latest names and weights are:—R. W. Fletcher (Balliol) bow, 11st. 5lb. E. D. Horsfall (Magdalen), 12st. 2lb.; 2; G. B. Taylor (Trinity), 13st. 4½lb., 3, O. Horsley (Christ Church), 12 t. 12lb.; 4; J. B. Kindersley (Exeter), 12st. 5lb., 5; A. F. R. Wiggins (New College), 12st, 11½lb., 6; G. W. Titherington (Queen's), 12st. 8½lb., 7; F. A. H. Pitman (New College), 12st. 2½lb., stroke; M. A. Charlton (Christ Church), 8st. 9lb., coxswain.

ROUGH RUGBY.

THE WELSH CAPTAIN DENIES SCOTTISH CHARGE.

Some nasty insinuations have been made against Welsh players since last Saturday's game between Scotland and Wales at Cardiff, said the *Daily News* in mail week. One of the Scottish papers, describing the departure of the Scottish team for home, states that the Scotsmen looked like a lot of soldiers returning from battle, many of them being bandaged up.

Our Swansea representative had an interview with the Welsh skipper yesterday, and he was much surprised and grieved at the remarks made against Welsh players.

"This is a dastardly and unsportsmanlike attempt to deprive Wales of the credit of her victory," said Mr. Davies to our representative. "It is unworthy of Scotsmen and unworthy of football. The referee told me after the game was over that he had no difficulty with the players. We had more players injured than Scotland, but we regard these things as the fortune of war, and do not believe in making a fuss over it, or using it as capital to deprive our conquerors of praise which is rightly their due."

THE TURNING POINT.

"Had not a personal explanation been asked for from me," said the Welsh captain, "I should have treated the matter with contempt. We have been accused of offside tactics, but the first free kick was not awarded against us until after play had been in progress for 35 minutes, and the funny part of the whole thing is that the turning point of the game came about when the Scots were penalised for offside play, and Bancroft kicked the goal which gave Wales the lead. I never felt so sore after any game in which I have participated than after the one last Saturday."

W. I. TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

MATCHES EXCITE KEEN INTEREST.

With the approach of the finals, the Amateur Western India Open Championships are becoming most interesting, and very large crowds are turning out to see the play, many having to stand to see the game on No 1 Court yesterday. There were four games played in the Singles, and two of them proved to be much closer than the majority anticipated.

From the point of view of actual play, the match between the holder, England, and Chinmulgand, was rather disappointing, but it would be impossible to find anything more exciting or closer. As it was, they played thirty-six games, and had both been able to continue the game would have had to be postponed. Though earning the applause of onlookers on several occasions, England was on the whole off his game and found the net far too often in attempting to skim it His service as usual gained him many points, but he was not in the dashing mood he is sometimes seen in. Chinmulgand is less brilliant, but he was the steadier and keeping the ball very low brought off many fine shots. He is, however, far from robust, and when it was decided to play as much of the third set as the light would allow he was so tired out that he had give in. It was very hard on him indeed, as he had made a great fight of it, and was within an ace of pulling it off. In the first set it was level pegging right away to ten all, each leading in turn till at last Chinmulgand took the necessary two in succession. In the second Chimulgand again went ahead and was in a good position at 5-3, but the strain told on him, whereas England seemed to get his second wind. The latter was from now on top, and went right away to set with four straight games. England appeared to be going very strong in the third in comparison to his opponent, and after taking the first two easily he was given the match.

Yamamasu kept up the good impression he has made, but N. Naoroji made a great fight of it, and here again the ultimate result might very easily have been the other way. Naoroji started playing very soundly and steadily, and with Yamamasu sometimes finding the net as well as serving not a few double faults, the former scored. He was generally in winning position, and went to set from six all. In the second he again led at 4—3, but from now Yamamasu was very sure with his swinging drives and besides lasted much the better. He won no less than twelve games right off, and with it the next two sets and the match.

Though Engineer made a very stubborn fight of it, he was never really able to extend Fyzee. There were some good rallies, but Fyzee did not appear to over-exert himself, and with very fine placing down the side lines and across the court he had the game won all the way. Compared with the others seen yesterday his form is decidedly the best.

Again, in the match in which Rangarao met Reserve Mudaliar, there was not much doubt as to the ultimate result. Even had the latter not strained himself and had to give in, he could have had no hope as Rangarao won the first with ease, giving his opponent a great deal of running about.

Results:—

Mr. England beat Mr. Chinmulgand, 10—12, 7—5, 2—0.

Mr. Yamamasu beat Mr. N. Naoroji, 6—8, 6—4, 6—0.

Mr. Rangarao beat Mr. Kesava Mudaliar, 6—2.

Dr. Fyzee beat Mr. Engineer, 6—4, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Three Mixed Doubles and a Gentlemen's Doubles are down to be played to-day.

Messrs. Nicholson and James vs. Dr. Fyzee and Mr. Chinmulgand.

Mr England and Mrs Reynolds vs. Mr. Bagshawe and Mrs. Kidd.

Mr. J N oroji and Mrs. Row vs. Mr. Frye and Miss Ginn.

Mr. Mehta and Miss Meyers vs. Dr. Fyzee and Lady Tata.

THE BENGAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

In the Bengal lawn tennis championships to day in the semi-final of the Singles Shimidzu beat Cox 6—1, 6—3.

In the semi final of the mixed doubles Shallow and Mrs. Maynard beat Baumgartner and Mrs. Radice, 6—1, 4—6, 6-4.

MOTOR-CYCLING EXTRAORDINARY.

One of the most remarkable motorcycle records was completed on Feb. 12, when Hugh Gibson (5-6 h.p. Clyno and sidecar) finished his attempt to cover 2,000 miles in 100 hours. During his ride Gibson travelled from John o' Groat's to Land's End at an average of 20 miles an hour, and he made a non-stop run from Liverpool to London to cover the last 200 miles. His only stops were two occasioned by chain adjustment his engine succeeding in running the 2,000 miles without an involuntary stop. Crowds of motor cyclists met the record breaker at Barnet, and accompanied him to the Royal Automobile Club. The trial was officially observed by the Auto Cycle Union. Subsequently a film depicting several incidents in the ride was shown before a number of prominent motor cyclists.

Discussing the form of Reece, the famous billiards professional, the London correspondent of the *Daily Dispatch* recalls that on one occasion Reece had sat out a long innings by Inman, containing more than a suggestion of good luck. When the break was getting towards 400 Inman most obviously "fluked." The man from Oldham could stand it no longer, and he rose, and in tones of icy politeness asked Inman if he would mind showing him how that remarkable shot was accomplished. The phlegmatic Inman merely observed, "You know very well what are my terms for tuition, Reece," and proceeded with his break.

BOMBAY RIFLE MEETING.

CUP-WINNING TEAM OBJECTED TO.

CLAIM WITHDRAWN.

In one of the competitions held in connection with the 35th Annual Rifle Meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles the unusual circumstance of the winning team being objected to on a technical ground occurred, and has been the subject of a good deal of discussion in volunteering circles since.

The competition in question was the Leslie Challenge Cup, which is open to teams of one officer and twelve rank and file from any one adult company. It is a marching and shooting competition, and for it the teams assembled on the morning of last Sunday week on the road one mile due east of Andheri station. There the team commanders received a short tactical scheme including surprise fire at unknown ranges.

Five teams entered and the result returned was as follows.—

G. Coy.	47	points.
D. Coy.	43	,,
F. Coy.	25	,,
A. Coy.	15	,,
C. Coy.	1	point.

Unfortunately, G. Company turned up at the rendezvous one man short, and despite this handicap they won by four points. But the handicap cost them the match, the cup and the prize of one hundred rupees. What happened was that D. (Telegraphs) Company, the runners-up, objected on the technical ground that G. Company had gone through the competition with an incomplete team, and a meeting of the Rifle Shooting Committee was held on Monday night and the objection was to have been considered then.

In the meantime, however, G. Company had decided to withdraw their claim, and this decision being communicated to the Committee the cup and prize was awarded to D. Company and the second prize of fifty rupees to F. Company.

The committee decided, in order to avoid a repetition of any such unpleasant incidents, to fix penalties for incomplete teams in future competitions.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, dated March 4.

Cadets' Matches Nos. VIII and IX and Cadets' Team Match No. XVI will take place at Ghat Kopar, on Thursday the 12th instant, and Cadets' Marching Competition on Saturday, the 14th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

Range detail for the week ending Sunday the 8th instant:—Thursday: 3rd Stage Viceroy's Competition and Matches I to VI, commencing Match V. Friday morning: "M" Coy. Afternoon. "K" Coy. Saturday: "H" Coy. Sunday: All Companies, Class Firing.

Members who have not completed their course are expected to make every endeavour to attend.

All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters at once.

The results of the Leslie Challenge cup competition is as follows:—

"G" Coy. 47 points (Forfeits: Team incomplete)
"D" Coy. 43 points Challenge Cup and Rs.100.
"F" Coy. 25 points Rs. 50.
"A" Coy. 15 points.
"C" Coy. 1 points.

The annual prize distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 27th instant at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time).

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, dated Bombay, Mar. 3

The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from to-day's date:—No. 1,561 Gunner H. J. Norie posted to "C" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

Wednesday, 4th March, 1914, Squad drill and rifle exercise at Headquarters at 7-0 p.m. Dress—Plain clothes.

Thursday 5th March, 1914, a Proficiency Class will be held at Headquarters at 7-0 p.m. All N. C. O's. desirous of competing in the Skill-at-Arms Competition should attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated March 4.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class firing to-day (Wednesday) afternoon. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 2-55 p.m.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon next, the 7th instant and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning the 23rd March, 1914. The first meal in camp, Dinner, Saturday evening the 7th instant.

MR. H. K. FOSTER.

RESIGNS CAPTAINCY OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE TEAM.

Mr. H. K. Foster is leaving Worcestershire for London, a move which involves his resignation of the captaincy of he Worcestershire cricket team, which he has led since the days of their minor counties triumphs before their promotion to the first class division. Mr. G. H. Simpson-Hayward has declined the captaincy, which has been offered to Mr W. H. Taylor. Mr H. K. Foster's departure, following that of Mr. W. B. Burns, weakens the team's prospects consider ably.

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HOCKEY GOSSIP.

ENOUGH TALENT FOR TWO ENGLAND TEAMS.

The English Selection Committee have three more trial matches to review, writes H. L. B in the *Daily News* in mail week, before deciding upon the team to meet Wales on March 7, and it is just possible that their task will be rendered the more difficult rather than the easier through the surfeit of good things. That there are more trial matches than are necessary for official purposes is generally admitted, and that two should have been set down for the same dates, is such an incongruity that the Hockey Association have resolved to see that the divisional secretaries do not similarly offend next season. The meeting of the East and the Midlands should produce some very fine hockey, as both have beaten the West by substantial margins, whilst the Midlands scored a smart victory over the clever North team. On Feb. 28 the Midlands and the South will be opposed, and it would not be surprising to see the South beaten, whilst the East, on the same day, by virtue of their superior all-round speed, and the brilliancy of their right wing, S. H. Saville and W. F. Smith, should be just about good enough to conquer the North. Against the West, Saville and Smith played magnificently, the latter being the fastest man on the field, and Saville, whilst making his passes, judging his partner's pace to a nicety. In this particular, Saville specially excels, as is demonstrated by the able way in which he utilises to the full the exceptional speed of R. W. Stevenson, his outside man in the Cambridge team.

The feature of the trial games has undoubtedly been the continued excellence of the old choices, this indicating that very few new "caps" are likely to be given. W. R. West, last year's England goal-keeper, is still playing well, whilst A. G. Powell, his predecessor, reasserted himself in the West's match with the East. There are competitors for the position in H. E. Haslam (East) and M. L. Pool (Lancashire), but there does not appear sound reason to pass over old choices. Last year's full-backs, D. Birch (Midlands) and T. A. Lovell (South), have been playing up to form, but it cannot be overlooked that J. H. Bennett (South), who was deposed by Birch, has put up some very fine games, and as a tackler has no superior, whilst C. P. Leese, on his displays for the North, should run Lovell very close. Last year's half-back line, E. B. Crockford, R. B. Lagden, and A. D. Stocks, would be difficult to improve upon, but whilst Stocks has no rival, J. S. Youle, of the South, has been pressing his claims for right-half, where A. F. H. Wiggin, has figured conspicuously for the West, although the latter is now a better centre-half. The North have singularly failed to produce a half-back of international rank, and have owed much to the sterling play of their overworked full-backs, C. P. Leese and R. Wever.

MANY FINE FORWARDS.

With A. L. F. Smith, R. G. Pridmore, C. J. Corbett, and H. J. Goodwin having reasserted themselves in the trial games, the forwards of the younger school have suffered something in the nature of an eclipse. Goodwin bagged seven goals in the Midlands' matches against the West and the North, but despite his revival, and the undoubted skill of Smith as a centre who can keep his line together, their chances would seem to count for little with S. H. Shoveller available and still a potent force. And it cannot be argued that Saville should give way to Corbett, and that any other outside right can equal the present form of W. F. Smith, who now has a more complete understanding with Saville. And what with A. F. Leighton and C. S. W. Marcon having played a dazzling game on the left wing against Germany, C. J. Tindell Green and R. G. Pridmore will find it difficult to get back into the side.

Actually England could place last year's team in the field with full confidence, and then have in reserve another team probably capable of beating Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, this "second" team being chosen from M. L. Pool, H.E. Haslam, A. G. Powell, W. A. Young, and W Chapbell (goal); J. H. Bennett, C. P. Leese, H. S. Freeman, and C. S. Atkin (backs); A. F. H. Wiggin, S. H. Steven, E. W. Page, M. A. Mathew, H. G. Rogers, C. H. Eiloart, J. S. Youle, D. Innes, and C. T. A. Wilkinson (half-backs); and K. A. I. Mackenzie, C. J. Corbett, W. R. Matthews, A. M. Harrison (Sussex), F. C. Harrison (Lancashire), A. L. F. Smith, C. S. Peteram, R. G. Pridmore, C. J. Tindell Green, G. H. Fuller, and S. B. Matkin (forwards). What a match we could have between England and The Rest on behalf of the Hockey Association funds! And why not?

FIRST MOTOR LINER.

BOAT FOR THE ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Lord Pirrie, chairman of Messrs. Harland and Wolff (Limited), on Feb. 11 witnessed the launch at the firm's yards at Glasgow of an internal combustion-engined liner built for the Atlantic Transport Line, which is intended for the Atlantic service. The vessel, which has been named the Mississippi, is the first of a number of ocean going liners to be equipped with internal combustion engines.

The launch was regarded as one of considerable importance to shipowners, and among those present with Lord Pirrie were Mr. Harold A. Sanderson (chairman of the White Star Line), and Mr. Charles F. Torrey (managing director of the Atlantic Transport Line). The same builders have under construction motor vessels for the Leyland Line, which is also connected with the International Mercantile Marine Company; for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and Elder, Dempster and Co. (Limited), which companies are closely connected with the Royal Mail Company and Lamport and Holt (Limited).

The Mississippi will be fitted with two fourstroke cycle single-acting Diesel engines, each coupled direct to its line of shafting; also two four-stroke cycle single acting auxiliary Diesel engines, each coupled direct to its dynamo and air compressor. Each of the main engines has six cylinders, 26 3-8 in. (670mm.) in diameter and 39in. (1000 mm.) stroke, with 105 revolutions per minute. The normal horse-power will be 1690 i.h.p. for each engine.

BOUNDARY WATER LEVELS.

AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE OF THE WOODS.

For some time past an international commission has been investigating the problem of the water-level to be maintained in the Lake of the Woods—the largest of the chain of lakes which stretches along the international boundary between Lake Superior and the south-east corner of Manitoba. Although only a little over a year and a half has elapsed since the inquiry was begun the commission has covered by surveys and reconnaissances a large portion of the drainage area. A vast amount of necessary and important engineering data has been collected, in addition to information concerning the interests of the people of both countries who would be affected by the final conclusions arrived at by the commission.

THE POINTS AT ISSUE.

The points at issue in connection with the maintenance of any definite lake-level concern four different interests. The residents in the vicinity of the lake desire a certain level for domestic and sanitary purposes. The navigation interests require the maintenance of a good depth of water; the fishing and the power and irrigation interests have also definite views as to the preservation of their rights.

Evidence was taken by the commission at International Falls, Minnesota and at Kenora, Ontario, in September, 1912, at which representatives of all the rival interests were examined. One of the results of these sittings was to emphasise not only the variety and magnitude of the resources of the Lake of the Woods district, but also the importance of the interests engaged in developing these resources on both sides of the boundary.

"It is safe to say," the preliminary report states, "that not less than dols. 100,000,000 already has been invested in this important district including the lumber industry, pulp and paper mills, power plants, flour mills, and fisheries. The lumber mills are situated at various points on the Rainy river and the north shore of the Lake of the Woods, the valuable timber limits which supply them covering thousands of square miles in Ontario and Minnesota. Large pulp and paper mills are situated at International Falls, Minnesota, and at Fort Frances, Ontario, and flour mills at Kenora, Ontario, on the north shore of the Lake of the Woods.

"Large power plants, representing an investment of many millions of dollars, are found at International Falls, in connection with the pulp and paper industry at Kenora, for the operation of flour and other mills, and on the Winnipeg river, for supplying light, heat, and power to the city of Winnipeg, and operating the Winnipeg street railway. The towns of International Falls, Fort Frances, and Kenora are also lighted by the power plants in their vicinity."

VALUABLE FISHERIES.

The report states that the fishing interests are extensive and valuable, over 1,500,000lb. of sturgeon, whitefish, pike, pickerel, and perch having been shipped from the lake in 1912. Statements were made to the commission at the hearings that changes of level in Lake of the Woods, due to the operation of the dams on Canadian territory, were detrimental to the fisheries. Lowering the water injures the spawning grounds, and is generally destructive to the fisheries, according to the testimony of experts.

The report does not indicate when the investigation will be concluded, but the chairman, Mr. James A. Tawney, of the United States section of the commission, has indicated that the whole of next season, at least, would be required to complete the field work.

High commendation of Lake of the Woods as a tourist resort is contained in the report, which points out that with its area of 1,400 square miles, its beautifully wooded islands almost countless in number, its miles of sheltered waters for sailing, boating, and canoeing, its game fisheries, and its accessibility from such centres of population as Duluth and Winnipeg, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Fort William and Port Arthur, the Lake of the Woods must, and will in the near future, inevitably become a summer resort for thousands of people from both sides of the international boundary.

It should not be overlooked that some day it may be decided to canalise the rivers and lakes connecting Lake Superior with Lake Winnipeg, so that barges and light draught steamers could penetrate the heart of the west—proceeding even as far as Edmonton, via Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan river. In that event the Lake of the Woods would be a very important link in the waterway outlined. It is desirable that no action should be taken in regard to fixing a level for this lake until it has been ascertained that the proposed level would permit of the completion of the through water route from Edmonton to the Atlantic.

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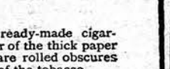
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THE
Bombay Gazette
Wednesday, 4th March, 1914.

THE GAMBLING SPIRIT.

THE recent unsuccessful attempt on the part of the authorities in Albania to limit the excessive gambling carried on there amongst the troops, brings home to us the fact that it is most difficult to make such legislation effective, for the gambling-spirit dies hard, and gamesters are proverbially agile in evading the supervision and the penalties of the law. In England, for instance, any individual whose tastes lie in that direction, can gamble to his heart's content, and to his pocket's depletion, without openly infringing the vague and elastic statutes, the object of which is, presumably, to protect fools from the consequences of their folly. The shadowy distinctions which bring one resort "within the meaning of the Act," and leave another in safe exclusion, are rather beyond the grasp of the lay mind, which however contents itself with understanding that facilities for high play are within the reach of all without risk of unpleasant consequences, other than that of loss of money. It is perhaps the growth of common sense, and the decay of the olden-time desire to "show off," rather than paternal legislation, which have brought about the wane of the insane gambling that once brought poverty and disgrace to so many noble houses. There are not many anxious *peres de famille* nowadays who would be likely to echo Lord Lyttleton's apprehensive remark about his son:—"One rattle of his dice box may shake down all my fine oaks." Gambling on such a magnificent scale has ceased to be a commonplace, although the proceedings of the Bankruptcy Court do occasionally reveal tales of wild extravagance, outrivalling those in which Georgian dandies once played their part. Absurd wagers, formerly a popular method of tempting the fickle goddess, are, for instance, almost unheard of in the present day; there is no modern equivalent of the wager-book at White's or Crockford's, where every page showed entries from tens to tens of thousands of guineas, bets upon ridiculous and trivial happenings which were merely excuses for gambling, from which the sporting element was conspicuously absent. Almack's perhaps bore away the doubtful honour of being the costliest gaming-place in eighteenth-century days: the minimum stake was £50, and £10,000 worth of specie generally lay on the table. In an outer chamber sat usually a crowd of money-lenders, to whom the less lucky players occasionally repaired to borrow large sums at exorbitant interest. It is impossible to imagine a similar scene in the London of to-day; not only has legislation rendered open gambling of these proportions an impossibility, but public opinion now condemns, where it once tacitly approved, such senseless and criminal irresponsibility. It [illegible] however that gambling [illegible] and that, keeping just within the letter of the law, or venturing with cautious and clever excursions on to forbidden ground, gamesters continue to gratify their obsessing passion. No one can miss the illustrative import of the tale of the now defunct Ostend "Literary" Club, the five hundred members of which had no literary pretensions beyond a knowledge of the rules of baccarat, nor refrain from smiling at the legend of the English clergyman at Monte Carlo, who allowed no hymns below the number 39 to be sung in his church, lest some superstitious member of the congregation should see in the sacred numeral an omen of the figure which should bring him good fortune at roulette.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

In the course of his Financial Statement Sir William Meyer dealt briefly with the trade results for the first nine months of the current official year. The figures are now available, however, for the ten months to the end of January, and the returns show an increase of Rs. 20 crores and 40 lakhs in the imports of foreign goods, with a decline of Rs. 1 lakh in the exports of Indian merchandise. The export figures are very materially affected by opium, the falling-off in the value of the shipments of the drug being nearly Rs. 7½ crores, as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1912-13. For the ten months the imports of sugar show an increase of Rs. 81 lakhs. There were enormous imports of machinery, railway plant and rolling-stock, and other iron and steel manufactures. The popularity of the motor-car in India is shown by the fact that the total value of the cars and cycles imported in the ten months reached Rs. 127½ lakhs; which represents an increase of Rs. 22½ lakhs. In textile machinery there was an advance of Rs. 113½ lakhs, and the extraordinary rush to import cotton manufactures is illustrated by the fact that the receipts of piece-goods increased by over Rs. 5 crores. There was a decline of Rs. 179 lakhs in the receipts of raw cotton and of Rs. 52½ lakhs in the imports of raw silk. On the export side some very notable movements are recorded. The shipments of seeds were on an enormous scale, and an expansion of over Rs. 10 crores is shown in the exports of raw cotton. The value of raw jute shipments, moreover, rose by over Rs. 4 crores, and of jute manufactures by nearly Rs. 5½ crores. On the other hand, striking decreases are shown in the exports of grain, pulse and flour, there being a diminution of over Rs. 5 crores in rice, of over Rs. 3½ crores in wheat and wheat-flour, and of well on towards Rs. 4 crores in barley. For the month of January alone the total imports into India show an increase of Rs. 1 crore and 24 lakhs and the exports a decline of nearly Rs. 11½ lakhs. The aggregate exports for the month are again materially affected by opium, a falling-off of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs being recorded in the shipment of the drug. Seeds, however, show a large increase, and the same remark applies to raw cotton and jute.

CONTAMINATED FOOD.

THE fact must frequently have been impressed on all who pass through the streets of the Indian quarter of Bombay that no care is taken to protect important articles of food from contamination by the dust and particles of refuse blown up from the roads. The shops in which cooked food, sweetmeats and grain are sold are familiar sights, and the knowledge that the wares are exposed without covering or guard of any sort does not disturb the equanimity of those directly concerned. Cleanliness, like many other virtues, and faults, is only comparative, and nothing will be lost by admitting that many of the practices of Europeans seem strange to Indians. But there is a point of view which, we think, might be emphasised with advantage to the latter and that is that although the most scrupulous care is taken during the preparation of food, the article ceases to be clean when it is brought in open contact with the clouds of dust swept or blown up from the streets. Dust is one of the most effective carriers of germs, and it is impossible that articles used for human consumption which are kept uncovered in places affected by dust can remain safe and untainted. Municipal by-laws relating to the food supply and its control are notoriously defective in this country. The needs of sanitation and hygiene are recognised to some extent it is true, but many allied considerations are entirely neglected, and the obvious need of imposing on vendors the obligation to keep food exposed for sale free from the risk of contamination would appear to be ignored altogether. What makes this defect the more noteworthy is that the means of prevention are ready at hand, and insistence on their use would impose no hardship on and cause very little expense to the shopkeepers. Cases of glass or gauze wire are easily procurable, they take up little room and are inexpensive. These cases would provide the most complete protection against dust and flies and, quite apart from what would appear to be the duty of municipalities, it is remarkable that their advantages have not appealed to dealers and their customers. The matter is one of great importance, and even if it is not considered essential to apply the principle of compulsion it would certainly seem desirable to make an attempt to educate those who are concerned.

Notes of the Day.

As is reported more fully elsewhere to-day, "G" Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles have withdrawn their claim to the Leslie Challenge Cup, which their team won in the recent shooting competition. Unfortunately the winning team turned out one man short, and a protest was laid against them on that technical ground. Whatever the regulations governing the competition may be, it would appear to outsiders that the "G" Company team are better soldiers than the objectors are sportsmen.

Mr. Justice Batchelor was unable to attend to his duties yesterday on account of indisposition. The illness which has been experienced by the members of the judicial bench recently has been as unusual as it is unfortunate. Justices Beaman and McLeod were both kept away from Court only a little while ago, and on one occasion when these two judges and Sir Dinshaw Davar were absent it was necessary to close the Original Side. Sir Dinshaw Davar, who yesterday occupied Mr. Justice Batchelor's place, had taken a month's sick leave, but has given up a portion of it.

Several statements have been made to the effect that the Panama Canal will be open for traffic this year, but, although a small steamer passed through in November last, a Home contemporary, in describing the "precise position of the work," states that it is improbable that the canal will be used commercially to any extent during the present year. This is on account of the slides which have caused so many set-backs to the work in its closing stages. The difficulty at present is the final removal of the "spoil" brought down by these heavy slides, and the provision of the latest appliances for traffic.

Among the many appeals for funds being made just now, that for a hospital at Port Said is not the least worthy of consideration. It is stated that the existing institution is "on its last legs," and that it is absolutely necessary that a new building should be erected immediately. For the new building the Egyptian Government have given a site, and they have also contributed £1,000 to the fund. The Suez Canal Company have given £1,000 and many shipping firms have subscribed generously. As Mr. C. C. McLeod said at the recent meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, "looking at it from a purely personal point of view, it would be comforting for all of us to know that if any illness overtook our friends or our staff in travelling backwards and forwards, they would have the best care in that institution."

In discussing the opium revenue in the Financial Statement, Sir William Meyer said the Government anticipated that an average of Rs. 2,066 per chest would be realized during the year, and that the improvement of £161,000 in the estimates of 1913-14 was due to that cause. At the Government sale of opium held in Calcutta yesterday there was a considerable rise in prices. In the majority of the Benares lots offered Rs. 2,000 per chest was realized, and Behar chests were disposed of at between Rs. 2,030 and Rs. 2,040. These figures were much better than were realized at the previous sales when both classes of the drug sold at Rs. 1,600 per chest, which is the price estimated in the Budget to be realized in the coming year.

A curious commentary is provided by the telegrams of the last two or three days on the report that has been current to the effect that a Greek Minister has been touring with the object of securing Roumanian, and even more important, support in the event of further hostilities in the Balkans. The movement in favour of autonomous government in Epirus seems to be making considerable headway; so much so, indeed, that in one centre of the new Greek territory the "Flag of Autonomy" has been raised and the Greek authorities are helpless. Where affairs in the Balkans are concerned it would be unwise to attempt a definite forecast; but it appears certain that present conditions are explosive in character, and that the horizon is not altogether free from the menace of international disorders.

The expected reconstitution of the Railway Board has now been definitely announced. The Board is to continue to consist of three members, but railway experience is to be essential in the case of two only, and one is to be selected for his financial and administrative or commercial experience. Each member will be eligible for the position of President, but in future the powers of the President over his colleagues are to be considerably curtailed. Mr. R. W. Gillan, one of the ablest members of the Civil Service, is to be appointed a member of the Board, and Sir Trevredyn Wynne on his retirement is to be succeeded by Sir Henry Burt. If a Civilian has to be appointed to the Board no better choice could be found than Mr. Gillan, but it remains to be seen whether those who have been claiming that commerce should be represented will be satisfied with the appointment of a gentleman whose experience has been purely of an official character.

SPORT AT HOME.

INTERNATIONAL AND 'VARSITY FOOTBALL.

NOTES ON THE GRAND NATIONAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The Rugby match between England and Wales at Twickenham showed clearly that Wales has a wonderful lot of forwards this season, and it was only the splendid defence of the home side which enabled England to gain a narrow win. It was rather expected that the Scotch forwards would show to better advantage against the Welshmen at Cardiff on Saturday, when the second of the internationals was decided. A fine run by W. A. Stewart, the Tasmanian sprinter, enabled Scotland to score an early try, which was converted, and up to half-time it proved a very fine struggle. The visitors were then unfortunate, W. A. Southerland being so hurt in a tackle that he was of little use afterwards. From that period the Welsh forwards dominated the game and finally won by 24 points to 5. The home side would probably have won in any case, but the injury to Southerland naturally proved a big handicap to Scotland.

'VARSITY SOCCER.

At one period of the inter-'Varsity soccer match it looked as though Cambridge would win easily. The Light Blues were much more at home on the slippery Queen's Club turf, and with an advantage of two goals, appeared likely to double the score. It is a characteristic of inter-'Varsity fray that one never knows what change may come over the scene. The players are so influenced by their feelings that a "duffer" may become inspired, or a crack lose his nerve at a critical stage. What we saw on Saturday was a sudden determined effort on the part of the Oxford men which nearly saved the situation. For ten minutes they kept up a wonderful attack, which led to a goal and might easily have enabled them to draw, instead of going down by 2 goals to 1.

A BIG SCORE.

The strength of amateur soccer in England was well illustrated by the result of the amateur international between England and Wales at Plymouth. The home side was expected to win, but a score of 9 goals to 1 came as a startler. The winning forwards gave a splendid exhibition, Sharp and Woodward doing particularly well.

LEAGUE NOTES.

The chief happening in first League circles on Saturday, was the improved position of Blackburn. Whilst the leaders for the championship won (3-2) at Derby, three near rivals in Sunderland, Manchester United and Bolton all failed.

The meeting of Swindon and Crystal Palace was the all-important fixture in the Southern League. There were only two points between the clubs, and a win for the Palace meant drawing level with the Wiltshire club. The latter has been very unfortunate as regards injury to players since the New Year, and with a somewhat disorganised team has failed to uphold earlier form. Saturday's game went all in favour of the visitors. Swindon going under by two goals to nil. This makes the championship race very interesting, the two clubs being neck and neck.

THE TURF.

It is very unlikely that Irish Mail will be among the starters for the Grand National. Mr. A. Smith's fine chaser is under a cloud at present, but an effort will be made to train him for the Grand Steeplechase de Paris, run in June. Thus one prominent candidate for Aintree is off the list. What betting has taken place so far shows that layers rank the chances of Covercoat and Lutteur III as equal, odds of ten to one being the present quotation. Lutteur III has arrived in England, and is being trained by Escott at Lewes. This shows that a serious attempt is to be made, and if all goes well, the writer expects to see the French crack make a bold effort. It is flattering to Covercoat to be called on to concede a pound to the 1909 winner, but it is doubtful if he is quite the same class, in spite of his win last year.

BOXING.

Danish amateur boxers have shown to considerable advantage when competing in the English championships and some of our amateurs had no easy task when competing in the Danish championship. We have just had further proof of how the Danish boxers are improving, and should boxing figure among the Olympic Games' events of 1916 they will take some beating. There were some excellent boxers among the little party of Englishmen who journeyed to Copenhagen for the purpose of meeting a number of Danes in a series of 6-round bouts last Sunday, and when it became known at the visitors had only won one of the five bouts, there was considerable surprise. From all accounts, the ruling was not altogether satisfactory, some of the local men making use of the head in a questionable manner. This led to one of the visitors having his eye badly cut open, which had to be treated at the hospital, whilst another was so dazed with a butt that a knock-out followed.

In spite of this the visitors consider at least one other win should have been awarded them. The results will do no harm, and English amateurs (as with the "pros") must learn to be more aggressive—the many years of boxing for points since prize-fighting went out of fashion having led to the development of "tappers" instead of punchers.

FRANCE AGAIN.

The return match between Ledoux of France and Beynon of Wales at Cardiff on Saturday, merely served to confirm the previous result. Ledoux boxed with even greater confidence than in the first encounter and was soon on top. Beynon's old wound over the eye was quickly re-opened and it was really too soon to put him in the ring again. He struggled on for eight rounds before retiring, making his usual plucky show. Ledoux clearly seems to be entitled to the bantam weight championship of Europe for Digger Stanley is really too much of a veteran to stand much chance.

BILLIARDS.

The success of Tom Newman in his match against G. Gray of Australia was virtually assured when last week's letter was mailed. He finally won by 2,836, so that Gray scored 15,164 to Newman's 14,000. Both showed splendid form, Gray's average for the match being 42·50 to Newman's 39·25. This would be good enough to win the championship on all past form, and seems to suggest that Gray and Newman are quite on an equal with Stevenson and Inman—even with ivory balls Gray passed the century on 45 occasions, and breaks of 634,520,517, and 445 clearly show that ivory balls will not stop him reaching four figures before long.

ATHLETICS.

The Athletes' Advisory Club, which the writer founded in 1911, broke new ground a few days ago. The executive invited the sports' masters and pupils of several well-known London schools to attend a lantern lecture on athletics, and upwards of 300 put in an appearance. The pictures shown were taken at the last Olympic Games and the club coaches pointed out some of the styles to copy and certain things to avoid. It may be added that the coaches are ex-champions, present champions, Oxford and Cambridge Blues and others of wide experience. The trouble with English athletes is that hitherto they have been without expert coaching, and it is just as impossible to get a finished sprinter or stayer without coaching as it would be to develop a polished bateman without instruction.

The new venture may result in some good, for the youngsters who were present showed a keen appreciation and a desire for more object lessons.

'VARSITY MEN.

We are approaching the 'Varsity athletic season and the cracks are gradually getting fit. The great A. N. S. Jackson of Oxford won a couple of college events recently. He is not of the robust kind, and does very little racing, but he is certainly a "flier." We shall see a great struggle when he and N. S. Tabor, the American-Rhodes scholar, come together in a serious race. Another prominent crack in H. M. Macintosh, who like Jackson possesses an Olympic gold medal, won a sprint at Cambridge on Wednesday, doing 10 1-5 for the hundred. He will have to be fit to beat V. B. Havens of Oxford in the inter-'Varsity sprint. The latter is an American-Rhodes scholar and he showed his class by winning the 100 hurdles and shot-put at an inter-college meeting this week. His 16 1-5 secs. for the hurdles was excellent, particularly considering the heavy turf.

CRICKET.

It is fitting to comment on the first defeat of the M. C. C. cricketers in South Africa. Having won the three tests and avoided defeat in their eighteen previous engagements, the visitors could hardly have bargained for Natal lowering their colours. The standing down of Hobbs naturally weakened the batting strength, nevertheless home cricketers are unsparing in their praise of the winners. To R. W. Taylor and C. P. Carter must be given chief praise. The former's splendid efforts of 91 and 100 again showed that he is the one South African batsman who has mastered the English bowlers. His performance stands out all the more prominently because many other famous batsmen failed to distinguish themselves. Carter's bowling was the other big factor, and a record of 10 wickets for 90 runs is one of which he can well feel proud.

ROWING.

When James Paddon beat W. Arnst for the sculling championship of Australia, it was felt that it was only a question of time when he would journey to England for the purpose of meeting E. Barry. Home sportsmen are naturally pleased to know that the big Australian has decided to make an attempt to regain the title which Barry won from Arnst. As both men have now defeated Arnst it naturally gives an added interest to their forthcoming championship match on the famous Putney Mortlake course. The height (6ft. 3in.) and weight (14st) of Paddon will give him a big advantage in these particulars, but against this can be set the knowledge Barry has of the course. The champion is now turned 32 years of age, but he is a careful liver and of spare build, consequently it is not so difficult for him to get fit as it would be for most men of his age. The match will be awaited with great interest and it will give a further fillip to professional rowing in England.

IN GENERAL.

Bandsman Rice had an easy task against Lurie of France in their 15 rounds boxing match at Paris on Saturday.

The amateur championship of the Billiard Association has again been won by H. Virr of Yorkshire, who beat Fry of London by 2,000 points to 1,699.

Hockey at Cambridge University appears to be flourishing, the Light Blues beating Blackheath on Saturday by 9 goals to 2.

Both Oxford and Cambridge golfers were engaged on Saturday, but whilst the Cantabs defeated Mid Surrey (7 matches to 2) the Dark Blues went down badly at Woking the latter winning by 8 matches to 1.

The Yorkshire cross-country championship at Rotherham showed E. Glover to be in fine form, the National champion winning easily.

English players have been showing to advantage at the Hyeres lawn tennis tournament. F. G. Lowe won the singles, and Miss E. W. White the singles for ladies whilst the finalists for the mixed doubles were also Britishers.

There is still a possibility that a Thames R. C. crew will visit Australia in the near future.

Tom Reece made six breaks of over the century at one session this week, but he appears likely to go under to Stevenson for all that. The latter who is conceding 1,000 points in 18,000 up, assumed the lead at the half-way stage and is playing splendidly.

The Old Alleynians surprised Cambridge University in a Rugby match on Saturday, winning by 14 points to 11. Oxford did much better against the London-Scottish, the latter going under by 24 points to 0.

The Diocesan Conference and Bishop's visitation to his clergy have just taken place here, writes a Nagpur correspondent, which included also the consecration of the new portions of the Cathedral Church of All Saints, which has been so much enlarged and beautified. The Lord Bishop and the Ven. Archdeacon Price have had a very busy time, not to speak of Mrs. Chatterton and members of the Vestry, in preparing for the various ceremonies and also for the accommodation of the thirty-seven clergy from places far and near in the diocese who came in.

THE NAVY.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE SIZE OF BATTLESHIPS.

AIRSHIP PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill, introducing the supplementary Naval Estimates, explained that the principal causes of the additional expenditure were the new aeroplanes, the increase in oil-fuel, higher dockyard wages, and better progress by contractors. Also, the acceleration of three battleships owing to the temporary delay in the building of the Canadian Dreadnoughts.

Mr. Churchill read a statement by Lord Fisher, Chairman of the Royal Commission, stating that the advantages of oil had been conclusively established.

Mr. Churchill continued that they were ordering a large rigid airship of the Zeppelin type from Messrs. Vickers, Maxim and Co., an Astratorres airship from France, and three semi-rigid airships from Messrs. Armstrongs, two of which would be construcied in Britain. They could not pretend that the British airship programme was equal to that of France or of Germany; but in view of our great and growing superiority in seaplanes the Government considered it sufficient.

Concluding, Mr. Churchill pointed out that acceleration owing to the delay in the Canadian battleships merely meant that the money would be spent in 1914 instead of in 1916.

He would deal with the Empire and Mediterranean situations in the General Estimates.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. Churchill replied to Mr. Allen Baker that the displacements of the latest British battleships were considerably smaller than those of almost all the latest battleships being constructed for foreign powers. There was no truth in the idea, entertained in some quarters, that Britain is or has been leading in or increasing displacement.

"The Admiralty would be willing to join any agreement regarding the limitation of the size of battleships, if we were led to believe that negotiations for such an agreement would not be unwelcome," said the Minister. "Any such agreement would have to keep in view what the other Powers are doing. The difficulties, although serious and self-evident, would not be insuperable providing that mutual desire to reach a result existed on both sides."

THE UNIONIST ATTITUDE.

Mr. Arthur Lee said that Unionists must postpone criticism until the introduction of the Naval Estimates; but if three extra ships were not laid down immediately it would mean that our strength in the spring of 1916 would be below the minimum compatible with safety.

RADICAL MOTION DEFEATED.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The Radical motion for reduction of the Supplementary Estimates was rejected by 237 votes to 34.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S NAVY PROGRAMME.

MINISTER OF MARINE AND THE REDUCED ESTIMATES.

TOKIO, Mar. 3.

Baron Saito, Minister of Marine addressing the Budget Committee of the Upper House of the Japanese Diet, declared that the reduction of seventy millions in the Navy Estimates would seriously hamper national defence, and the upkeep of torpedo-boats and destroyers would be impossible.—Reuter.

SUFFRAGETTES' THREAT.

THE REQUEST FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH THE KING.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Several of the South African deportees attended a meeting of militant suffragettes to-day at Knightsbridge. In the course of the meeting Mrs. Dacre Fox announced that the King had not yet replied to Mrs. Pankhurst's request that a deputation should be allowed to wait upon His Majesty. The speaker added that the deputation would go in any case.—Reuter.

THE LATE EARL MINTO.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have telegraphed their condolences to Lady Minto and the late Earl's family.

Lady Minto has also received messages of sympathy from Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal family, Lord Hardinge, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lord Rosebery and many other notable personages.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

MR. McKENNA AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Mr. McKenna to-day received a deputation of Lancashire Master Cotton-Spinners to reply to the arguments of the recent deputation of operatives with regard to fines and artificial humidification of weaving-sheds, both of which the Masters maintained are an absolute necessity. It was stated that one Master abolished fines for over a year, but was compelled to revert to the system.

Mr. McKenna said he was anxious to hit on the best method of humidification in order to get rid of the evils existing in hot weather. He accepted the invitation of the Masters to visit cotton-mills to study the state of the factories in summer weather.—Reuter.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest, and most powerful illuminant known, and is particularly suited for mills, warehouses, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

ARMY STRENGTH.

THE LOWEST FOR TEN YEARS

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The annual report of the Army shows that on October 1, 1913, the regimental strength amounted to 247,250 (the lowest for ten years,) compared with 253,762 on the same day of 1912. The deficiency amounts to 8,580.

The strength of the Territorials amounts to 240,600, with a deficiency of 66,969.

The disappointing recruiting is attributed to the competition of the Navy, the working of Government labour exchanges, and the continued activity of trade and emigration.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The number of recruits for the British Army in 1913, decreased by 2,937 compared with 1913.—Reuter.

BLIZZARD IN NEW YORK.

SEVEREST EXPERIENCED SINCE THE YEAR 1888.

NEW YORK, Mar. 3.

A blizzard swept the district on Sunday and yesterday which was the severest experienced since 1888. No trains arrived from the west, and suburban residents are cut off.

Three missing liners arrived after battling with a gale that blew at the rate of 84 miles an hour. Twenty thousand men are engaged in removing snow in the city.

A band of unemployed seized and refused to leave the fashionable Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church till a collection had been made on their behalf. Many churches are sheltering the homeless.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.

Owing to the blizzard, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was compelled to use the naval wireless installation to telegraph to the Foreign Office, *via* the Eiffel Tower, notifying it of the delay of several days in the Embassy's despatches.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

A CURIOUS QUESTION.

LISBON, Mar. 3.

The Premier, replying in the Chamber to the question as to whether it was true that an Anglo-German agreement had been signed concerning spheres of influence in Portuguese Colonies, said that such reports were an impertinence. Portugal welcomed foreign enterprise in her Colonies, but it was for Portugal alone to fix the sphere of action of such enterprise, if it was acceptable.—Reuter.

THE N.-W. FRONTIER.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Mr. Roberts, in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Joynson-Hicks, said Lord Crewe had ascertained from the Viceroy that the North-West Frontier was quiet save for two or three isolated and daring raids.

Mr. Roberts gave details of the raids and the measures taken in consequence thereof. He added that strong representations were again being addressed to the Amir regarding the continued residence of outlaws in the Afghan district of Khost and their use thereof as a base for raiding British territory.

BRITISH OFFICERS' PAY.

Mr. Roberts, in reply to Mr. Joynson-Hicks, said Lord Crewe expected shortly to receive recommendations from the Government of India on the question of additional pay for British officers serving in India.—Reuter.

THE ANTARCTIC.

DR. MAWSON IN MELBOURNE.

ADELAIDE, Mar. 2.

Dr. Mawson was received at the University by Lord Denman, who read a cablegram from the King heartily congratulating the members of the expedition on their safe return, and simultaneously expressing regret at their loss of two good companions.

Lord Denman declared that the value of such expeditions was incalculable in pounds, shillings and pence. Dr. Mawson said there was a huge land south and of the Commonwealth which would play a great part in the future of Australia.—Reuter.

SCENE AT URGA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 2.

A scene, recalling the Arabian nights, occurred at Urga to-day when the Russian representative insisted on the Mongolian Ministers *en corpore* coming to the Diplomatic Agency in full dress, headed by the Kutukh-tu, accompanied by Mongolian guards with colours and standards. These conditions were fulfilled.—Reuter.

THE SUBMARINE. "A 7."

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Salvage of the sunken submarine "A 7" has been definitely abandoned A memorial service will be held on the scene of the disaster on Thursday. Reuter.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

CAPE TOWN, Mar. 3.

In the debate in Committee in the House of Assembly on the Indemnity Bill, the clause confirming deportations and banishment was adopted by 72 votes to 15.—Reuter.

THE BURNETT IMMIGRANT SHIP BILL.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.

Germany has joined Italy in protesting against the provision in the Burnett Bill requiring immigrant ships to carry American health inspectors. Both protests raise the question of sovereignty over ships.—Reuter.

HOME RULE.

BILL MAY BE TAKEN UP AT ONCE.

THE PREMIER'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government would take the Home Rule Bill so soon as the financial business had been passed. He would welcome any agreement by the Opposition for expediting financial business.

It is understood that negotiations, with a view to carrying out Mr. Asquith's suggestion of expediting business, will be opened this evening. If they are successful the Home Rule Bill will be formally reintroduced immediately. The second reading will take place next week.

A UNIONIST MANIFESTO.

A manifesto signed by a number of prominent persons such as Lord Roberts, Admiral Edward Seymour, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Viscount Milner and the Duke of Portland, appeals to the people of Great Britain to join in a solemn protest against Home Rule.

The manifesto is given prominence to by Unionist papers as the new "Solemn Covenant" and the Liberal Press style it "Milner's League."

It concludes with the declaration: "If the Bill is passed, I shall hold myself justified in taking or supporting any action that may be effective in preventing it from being put into operation, more particularly to prevent the Forces of the Crown from being used to deprive the people of Ulster of their rights as citizens of the United Kingdom."—Reuter.

MEXICAN EXCESSES.

THE MURDER OF MR. BENTON.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. F. D. Acland, answering questions, said that Mr. Bryan did not consider it safe that the Benton Inquiry Committee should proceed at present.

FATE OF THE AMERICAN MR. BAUCH.

CHIHUAHUA, Mar. 3.

General Villa intimates that to the best of his belief the American Mr. Bauch is dead. He says that Bauch was liberated at Ciudad Juarez and has doubtless been assassinated.

REBEL LEADERS TO CONFER.

NOGALES, Mar. 3.

General Carranza has summoned all the rebel leaders to discuss the situation which has arisen in consequence of the execution of Mr. Benton.—Reuter.

THE BAVARIAN ARMY.

MUNICH, Mar. 3.

The Bavarian Minister for War, in a decree, points out that the number of cases of improper treatment of subordinates is not diminishing, in spite of repeated ordinances. He warns offenders that vigorous penalties will be imposed in the future.—Reuter.

MR. BOWSKILL'S ARREST.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr Acland said that the Minister in Lisbon had been instructed to impress the Portuguese Government with the seriousness of the Bowskill incident. The Portuguese Government had afforded all facilities to the British Consul at Boma to inquire into the matter on the spot.

The Consul at Loanda states that the Governor-General has telegraphed to the Governor of Portuguese Congo, who is *en route* for San Salvador, instructions to release Mr. Bowskill immediately unless there are strict legal reasons for his detention.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO THE DELHI ARRESTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS].

DELHI, Mar. 3.

Major Beadon, Deputy Commissioner, took up the case of Amir Chand and Bishary Sultan Chand and several others this afternoon.

Mr. Broadway, who represented the Crown informed the Court that the prosecution was not ready to go on with the case, as one accused was in Lahore and another had not been arrested yet.

Mr. Motisagar, pleader, who with Babu Buneswari Lall, pleader of Allahabad, appeared for Amir Chand and Sultan Chand renewed his application for bail, as the first remand expired to-day.

Mr. Broadway, in opposing the application, asked for a further remand for a fortnight in order to obtain the arrest of one Rash Behary Ghose, who was one of the principal accused in the case. Rash Behary was a native of Chandernagore and was in Government service and now on leave.

Mr. Motisagar said that the fact that the police had not found another accused was not a sufficient reason that bail should not be granted. The police had already had sufficient time to complete their inquiry.

CALCUTTA IMPORT ASSOCIATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

The proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Import Trade Association, held last week, are published. Presiding at the meeting, Mr. J. R. Coulthard dwelt chiefly upon the local arrangements for the trade. As regards the proposed changes in the port he said: "Our efforts have been directed entirely towards the extension of the jetties or to a site immediately to the north of the Howrah Bridge for our trade. We do not want to have any portion of that trade sent to the docks if it can possibly be avoided."

THE BALKANS.

GREEK POSITION IN EPIRUS.

ACTIVITY OF INSURGENTS.

ATHENS, Mar. 3.

The Greeks have handed over Korytza to the Albanian authorities.

An official *communique* states that there is much unrest at Delvino and Argyrocastro. The Government, while instructing the local authorities not to recognise M. Zographos, who has just been appointed head of the autonomous government in Epirus, advises them not to take coercive measures against him as his presence affords guarantees of patriotism and moderation. The Government also gives orders to the authorities to prevent the emigration of the inhabitants.

The "Flag of Autonomy" has been raised at Santi Quaranta where the Greek authorities are helpless. Delvino is surrounded by insurgents.

ANOTHER ULSTER.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The situation in Epirus somewhat resembles the state of affairs in Ulster. The self-proclaimed autonomous Government refuses to be annexed to Albania and relies upon Greek troops refusing to enforce annexation upon their compatriots and even deserting to help them.—Reuter.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

HIS FAREWELL TO THE ARMY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Mar. 3.

Sir O'Moore Creagh, who leaves Delhi to-morrow for Bombay, has issued the following Army Order before relinquishing the command of the Army in India:

I wish to assure all ranks of my deep and grateful appreciation of the loyal and ungrudging support extended to me during the last four and a half years, without which the high moral and physical standard now reached could not have been attained. I am well satisfied that during my term of office steady progress has been made in rendering the Army an efficient instrument for war.

After forty-seven and a half years' service I bid farewell to all my comrades, British and Indian, with the greatest regret, but with full confidence in their future. Although separated by long distances, my thoughts will ever turn to this country where I have lived so long and to my many good and staunch soldier friends whose welfare will always remain a matter of deep interest to me.

THE GENDARMERIE'S POSITION AT KASERUN

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 3.

As the telegraph wires are out of order between Bushire and Kaserun news regarding the condition of the Persian gendarmery at the latter place cannot reach India direct. The force is believed to be holding out stubbornly and food in the shape of dates, has been passed into their defensive position.

INVESTMENT OF INDIAN BALANCES IN LONDON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 3

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables that he has reason to believe that the Finance Commission is dissatisfied with the present arrangements for placing money in London and will recommend the appointment of a representative of the Indian Government to assist in supervising the investment of balances.

KOTTAYAM MURDER CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KOTTAYAM, Mar. 3.

Thirty witnesses have been examined for the prosecution in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case and ten witnesses for the defence. Evidence has now closed on both sides. Three Court witnesses, including Major Tucker, the Durbar physician, Travancore, have also been examined.

Two more Court witnesses, Iyappan Pillai, the district magistrate of Kottayam and Mr. George, Commissioner of Police, Travancore, will be examined to-morrow. Statements from both the accused have been recorded which point to the theory that Stephens shot himself. Both the accused are now accommodated in the civil jail.

THE KASHMIR ARBITRATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Mar. 3.

In the Kashmir arbitration case the Hon. Mr. Shadi Lal, in defending the Durbar, said that the delay in granting, or refusing licences was caused by General Anderson himself who repeatedly amended his applications and delayed replies to inquiries.

Mr. Oertel, who argued the case for the Minerals Company, contended that four applications for prospecting licenseswere filed six years ago and that no reply thereto had been vouchsafed by the Durbar up to the present date.

The arbitrator reserved his award.

A KARACHI RUMOUR.

The Karachi correspondent of the Associated Press wires:—No documents of any sort have been stolen from the military authorities. Two individuals were found prowling round about the fortifications where military information might have been obtained and were brought before the cantonment magistrate. They have been released on bail pending an inquiry into their antecedents. It is probably this that has caused the sensational rumour which has been published in certain newspapers.

CHIEFS' CONFERENCE

HIGHER EDUCATION PROPOSALS.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

VICEROY'S CAMP, DELHI, Mar. 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in opening the Chiefs' Conference at Delhi, said:—Your Highnesses and gentlemen,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I welcome you once more to Delhi and to this Council Chamber which was the scene of your deliberations a year ago. Your Highnesses' presence here, in spite of the discomforts of the journey, and the difficulties of accommodation in this temporary city, is a clear indication, if one were needed, that your interest in the higher education of your sons and Sardars has in no way abated and that you are ready and eager, as the Ruling Chiefs of India have ever been, to share with me and my Government the burden of Imperial rule. The object with which you are gathered is one which I need hardly say is as close to the hearts of the Government of India as to your own. For it is on the education and enlightenment of the Ruling Chiefs and their Sardars that the moral and material progress of India in no small measure depends.

THE PROPOSED COLLEGE.

I was glad to learn from the proceedings of the last conference, that, after a discussion which displayed in a remarkable manner the capacity and public spirit of those who took part in it, you decided unanimously that it was desirable to establish an institution for the higher education of boys from the Chiefs' Colleges, and that a separate college should be founded to be called, with His Majesty's permission, "The King George College" which would seek the privileges of a degree-giving institution. I was further glad to note that the majority of you were prepared to support your opinion by generous donations and subscriptions amounting in all to a capital endowment of about Rs. 15 lakhs. I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating your Highnesses on your enlightened sense of the needs of your own States and of the Indian Empire in general.

AN ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTION.

The questions which remain for discussion by this conference will appear from the list of the agenda which you have before you. As regards the first item on the list it will be within the knowledge of most of you that an opportunity was recently given to the general councils of the Chiefs' Colleges to consider an alternative plan to that adopted by the Conference last year for attaining the object which we all have in view. Briefly, the alternative suggested by the Government of India was that in place of a single institution providing instruction for all classes now educated at the Chiefs' Colleges, there should be two separate institutions, one for Ruling Chiefs and their near relatives and the larger estate-holders who would not require the hall-mark of a University degree, and another for Sardars and others requiring a degree. The former class might, it was suggested, be served by the Imperial Cadet Corps developed on new lines and the latter by a separate Sardars' College or hostels at selected colleges.

NOT GENERALLY APPROVED.

I gather from the proceedings of the College Councils that this alternative plan has not met with general approval and that the majority of the Chiefs are in favour of adhering to the original plan. It will be for the members of this Conference to determine now whether that plan should now be finally adopted. I have no wish to prejudice your decision, but I should like to make it plain that the alternative suggestion was put forward mainly because I was advised that the original plan was not wholly approved by a certain number of the more important Chiefs, and because it seemed desirable before another conference was held to give a further opportunity of discussing this all-important question. Should you now decide to adhere to your original resolution, you may be assured of my full sympathy and support.

LOCATION OF THE COLLEGE.

The next question for discussion is that of the location of the proposed college. I understand that the larger body of opinion is in favour of Delhi as being more central than Ajmere, and in anticipation of this view being adopted I have already taken steps to secure that a suitable site in the vicinity of the new city should be reserved for this object.

QUESTION OF FINANCE.

The remaining questions are of comparatively slight importance with the exception of that which appears last on the programme, namely the question of finance. This presents a problem which will require your very careful consideration.

The position at present is not altogether reassuring. The amount required for the establishment of the proposed College is estimated at Rs. 61 lakhs or Rs. 75½ lakhs if a science course is provided. The subscription and donations already promised, including the annual subvention of Rs. ½ lakh which the Government of India have undertaken to recommend to the Secretary of State, amount to a capital sum of approximately Rs. 28 lakhs. There remains therefore a sum of at least Rs. 36 lakhs to be collected if the college is to be properly equipped and endowed.

WANTED RS. 36 LAKHS.

By what means and from what sources is this large sum to be obtained, that is the problem which you have now to solve. I have already informed you that the Government of India are prepared to recommend an annual subvention of Rs. ½ lakh towards a scheme which meets with their approval and I regret that I am unable to hold out hopes of a further grant from the Imperial revenues. It seems, therefore, that if the scheme is to go forward the Ruling Chiefs of India must either combine together to find the extra Rs. 36 lakhs required, or must be prepared to invite contributions from the aristocratic families of British India. The latter course would naturally involve not only the admission of selected youths from British India into the proposed higher college, but also the representation of these families on the governing body. I should be interested to learn what is the opinion of the conference on this question which vitally affects the prospects of the proposed institution.

There is another problem of subsidiary importance, not connected with the subject of this conference, as to which I shall be glad to have Your Highnesses views before you return to your States. The matter will be explained to a select committee of Your Highnesses' when the proceedings of the conference are concluded. I mention it here as an indication of my desire to treat Your Highnesses as my trusted colleagues and to seek your collective opinion whenever possible on matters affecting the interests of your order."

After the Maharajas of Bikanir and Indore had spoken the Viceroy said "I thank you warmly for the friendly words you have spoken and I can assure you that the ideas therein expressed by H. H. the Maharajas of Bikanir have met with warm sympathy. I will now leave Your Highnesses to your deliberations."

RAILWAY BOARD.

IMPORTANT CHANGES ANNOUNCED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Mar. 3.

The following note has been issued by the Railway Board:—

The Government of India have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of the constitution of the Railway Board and certain modifications have now been decided upon.

As originally constituted, the Board consisted of three members one of whom was to be the President, the necessary qualification for all the three appointments being railway experience. For the future there will be no increase in the numbers forming the Board, but railway experience is to be a necessary qualification in respect of two of the Board only, the third member being selected for financial and administrative, or for commercial experience.

It has been decided also that any one of the three members of the Board will be equally eligible for the appointment of President, and the power the President has hitherto held of overruling his colleagues is to be materially modified.

At the present time there is a vacancy on the Railway Board which has been offered to, and has been accepted by, Mr. R. W. Gillan, C.S.I., I.C.S., who, at present, holds the substantive appointment of Secretary in the Finance Department; but has been on deputation in England as a member of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency.

On Sir T. Wynne's retirement on May 2, Sir Henry Burt will succeed him as President.

THE LATE DR. FOX'S ANTI-SNAKE-BITE VENOM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS].

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

The experiments with his secret anti-snake venom at the Calcutta Zoological Gardens by the late Dr. Fox, will form the subject of a special report by the Superintendent of the Gardens. Dr. Fox's experiments, so far, had been eminently successful and were carried out by permission of Colonel Harold Brown who is himself an authority on snake-bite. There are two bullocks in the Zoo at present one of which had been bitten on three different occasions, twice by full-grown cobras and once by a krait. The other is a very old and worn-out beast. It was bitten by a cobra which only made one puncture. It was then bitten by a krait on the same spot. Both animals are still alive and well. Many other tests of a similar kind were made on other animals and always with success.

Dr. Fox had his remedy in a bottle and used to incise each puncture and pour a few drops of the liquid into each wound. The secret, it seems, has not been lost as Dr. Fox admitted his partner Mr. Chambers into the method of manufacture.

The appointment of a commission or committee of experts to test the remedy is suggested. Dr. Fox had a reputation in Australia where, it is asserted, his remedy cured everybody to whom it was applied, provided the patient came in time. Dr. Fox himself, they say, was bitten seven times in one afternoon by a tiger snake, the deadliest of Australian snakes, and suffered no harm.

THE OPIUM SALES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

At the Government opium sale held in Calcutta to-day, there was a considerable rise in prices. One hundred and eighty-eight lots of Benares opium were sold, ten of which fetched Rs. 2,500 each and the remaining one hundred and seventy-eight lots made Rs. 2,000 each per chest. Thirty-two lots of Bihar opium were disposed of and thirty one lots were sold at Rs. 2,040 and one lot at Rs. 2,035. The prices per chest for both classes at the last sale was Rs. 1,600. Biddings at to-day's sale were slow and confined to a few firms.

LAHORE ACCUSED ADMITTED TO BAIL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Mar. 3.

In connection with the house searches, Purna Chandra Roy, a Bengalee clerk in the loco. department of the North-Western Railway, at Lahore, was arrested. The District Magistrate has now ordered his release on bail of Rs. 1,000. Applications for bail on behalf of the other arrested persons have been refused.

THE PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONGRESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Mar. 3.

At a meeting of the reception committee of the Provincial Social Conference held on Saturday last, Mr. M. V. Joshi, advocate of Amraoti, was by a majority of votes elected President of the Conference.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON THE HAJ PROBLEM.

SIR I. RAHIMTULLAH'S RESOLUTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Mar. 2

After the Hon. Sir William Meyer had presented the Financial Statement, the further business of the Council was proceeded with.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy withdrew his resolution for a mixed Committee on the Haj pilgrimage question.

On the resumption of the sitting after the luncheon adjournment, Sir Robert Carlyle presided, and called upon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah to move his resolution on the throwing open of the port of Calcutta to Haj pilgrims.

The mover said he was encouraged to make a fresh demand by the fact that the Government of India were keenly alive to their obligations in that respect and have been sympathetic in their decision to consult Musalman opinion before sanctioning the proposals of the Government of Bombay in the matters of granting a monopoly in carrying pilgrims to a steamship company, and visaing upon return passports might be cited as an instance in point. Sir Ibrahim next recapitulated very briefly the facts and arguments which he brought forward last year in support of a similar motion, and said that before 1896, the year in which plague broke out, the port of Calcutta was thrown open to pilgrim traffic. The port was closed in consequence of this epidemic because it was thought advisable to take measures to protect other countries from the infection. Sir Ibrahim said the reason which led to to the closing of the port then no longer existed, and he desired that the *status quo* should be restored and urged that the Port of Calcutta should be again opened to the pilgrim traffic. He had pointed out last year that the pilgrim traffic was steadily increasing and that the result of centring the whole traffic at Bombay had been a heavy rise in the passage rates.

Continuing, Sir Ibrahim said that in spite of the increased rates now prevailing there was insufficient steamer accommodation and that many pilgrims who went to Bombay found after a prolonged stay that there was no accommodation for them on board the pilgrim vessels and were obliged to return to their homes disappointed and poorer than when they left. It was unreasonable to compel them to go all the way from Bengal on the mere chance of being able to proceed on a pilgrimage and to find after having reached, what was to them, a very distant part of the country, to return in despair. He finally urged that the mussafarkhana accommodation was insufficient in Bombay to meet the strain put upon it by the whole traffic converging on Bombay which resulted in overcrowding and was detrimental to public health.

EXPENDITURE A SECONDARY MATTER.

Sir Ibrahim, by way of concluding, referred to the Bengal Government's letter and said, in view of the fact that the Government of India were unable to supply the names of the prominent Mahomedans consulted, he did not attach any importance to the news. He also ridiculed the Bengal Government's plea for extra sanitary precautions if Calcutta were to be opened to the Haj pilgrimage and held that the arguments as to expenditure were merely secondary.

Mr. Ghaznavi, who had recently returned from the Haj, asked his other non-official colleagues to assist the Council in this question. He wished that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah had followed Sir Fazulbhoy's example in withdrawing his resolution as he, Mr. Ghaznavi, proposed to lay the results of his visit before the country and the Government of India, and for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy. He made a historical retrospect of the question, and after referring to Sir Harcourt Butler's speech last year on the subject said they need not worry about the cost. He concluded by dwelling upon the difficulties which pilgrims undergo in Bombay and referred to the absence of special facilities at Karachi.

Malik Umar Hayat Khan, on behalf of the Punjab, supported the resolution.

Mr. Asad Ali, in supporting, said three things were under consideration, the question of cost, the popular demand, and sanitation. The cost would be too little to be of much consequence and Government had assured them that the cost would not deter them from carrying out the measure. As regards the second, no one could say there was no popular demand. The question of sanitation had already been solved by Government. In conclusion the Hon. Member asked that the Port of Madras should also be thrown open for the pilgrim traffic.

The resolution was also supported by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Rajah of Pirpur, Mr. Qumrul Huda, Mr. Abbot, the Mahar jah of Cossimbazar, the Rajah of Nasipore, Mr Sri Ram and Rajah Kushal Pal Singh

Mr. Borua said his province of Assam would benefit most if the resolution were accepted.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S REPLY.

Sir Harcourt Butler, in replying, followed the analogy of the wicket with which the Hon. mover opened his remarks, and said the mover had been bowling wide the whole of the afternoon. Sir Harcourt reminded the Council that the matter was discussed last year when he accepted a similar resolution in a modified form. The whole matter was referred to the Government of Bengal who said they would be willing to reconsider the question if any new argument were brought forward; for the Bengal Government had consulted leading Mahomedans in their province who were unanimously against the idea of throwing open Calcutta to the pilgrim traffic.

The question had been repeatedly asked that day, Why should Calcutta not be open as a Port. The answer was, Calcutta had never been a Port.

Discussing figures, the Hon Member said that from 1890 onward there had not been many pilgrims who embarked from Calcutta. In 1900 there were

(Continued on page 8.)

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Continued from page 7.

268 pilgrims; in 1891 the number was 1,113; in 1893 it was 335; there were none in 1894 and in 1895 the number was only 48.

The question had been also raised,—Why were not all ports open to the Haj? He said the answer was a simple one, as the Haj was within the Turkish Dominions and the Turkish authorities demanded special ports of embarkation and sanitary precautions.

Concluding, Sir Harcourt referred to the rates and said the opening of Karachi had not had the effect of reducing them, and he felt sure that the re-opening of Calcutta would produce no result either. While regretting his inability to accept the resolution he assured the Mahomedans that the Imperial and Provincial Governments were "putting their heads together" to solve the Haj question.

REJECTION OF THE MOTION.

Sir Ibrahim in summing up the debate, asked that if the Hon. Member in charge would give an assurance that he would consult leading Mahomedans he would not press his motion.

Sir Harcourt Butler said he could give no such assurance.

The resolution was negatived by 33 against 18 votes.

THE COURT FEES ACT.

The Rajah of Nashipore moved the resolution on the desirability of amending the Court Fees Act.

He said:—Court fees are nothing but an indirect taxation which is levied, not on the general public but upon litigants, to meet the expenses of the civil courts and so if there be a surplus I think the litigant may fairly claim at least some concession in that respect. My Lord, I must admit that if my suggestion be accepted there will be a loss of revenue to a certain extent; but if the justice of the cause demands it I am sure that Your Excellency's Government will not hesitate in giving effect to it.

It appears from the statistics I have been able to collect from the Administration Reports of the several provinces, except Burma and Bombay, that out of 17,81,967 cases which were instituted during the last year so many as 15,38,792 were money and rent suits. In Bombay itself, money suits formed 77.1 per cent. of the total number of suits. Out of these cases 15,00,105 were for sums below Rs. 500. The relief I ask for is not for well-to do people, but for ordinary persons who cannot even pay off Rs. 500 within the time, as money-lenders and zemindars do not care whether any portion of the court fees is remitted or not as they will get a decree for the entire amount of costs which will be realised from the debtor.

From the statistics I find that out of 2,025,446 cases which were disposed of in one year, 323,704 cases were decided without trial and so, after deducting that figure, the actual number of cases brought forward to trial was 1,701,742. Out of this 349,818 cases were decided on compromise and confession and 685,743 were decided *ex parte*. Litigants nowadays get relief to a certain extent as they have to pay only *ex parte* costs, but if they are further to be allowed a concession to the extent of the court fees I am sure the number of such cases will considerably be decreased.

ACCEPTED "WITHOUT BENEDICTION."

Sir Reginald Craddock, in the course of his speech, said he was prepared to send the resolution to the local Governments without his benediction and without committing the Government of India in any way. He took a short retrospect of the Court Fees Act and held that court fees should bear a proportion to the relief sought.

The resolution was accepted and the Council adjourned to March 7.

COAL FOR INDIAN LINES.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to Mr. Sita Nath Roy's question regarding the testing of the quality of coal, said:—

The mining engineer who is in charge of the coal department of the Railway Board takes samples when he is inspecting a colliery.

These samples he himself selects and tests. The Railway Board have not received any complaint against the manner in which the samples are taken, and the Government does not therefore propose to make an inquiry into the subject.

Answering Mr. Roy's second question, regarding coal tenders and their respective rates, and the cost of maintenance of the coal department, Sir T. R. Wynne said that the answer to (*a*) is that, without the permission of tenderers the Government is unable to lay on the table a statement showing the rates at which tenders had been put in, as it is not usual to make such information public, and he added that the value of coal for use on railways depends on two factors, the price and the quality, and no reliable comparison can be made by considering prices alone.

With regard to (*b*), there is a coal department under the Railway Board. The pay of the staff amounts to a sum of Rs. 5,300 per mensem against which there are large recoveries of fees from companies which use the services of the department.

The consumption of coal is affected by so many factors that it is not possible to give precise figures to indicate the effect on consumption resulting from the creation of the department "I may add," the Hon. Member continued, "that though primarily constituted to deal with the coal used on the State worked lines only, the coal department now handles the coal required for almost all the railway companies in India, the services of the department having been placed at their own request at their disposal. Furthermore, the Ceylon Government, and other large coal consumers, find it an advantage to make use of it and are permitted to do so on payment of the prescribed fee."

"I beg to place on the table a copy of a report of this department for the year 1913 in which the Hon. Member will find full information on the subject.

Miss Challet Hall, a 19-year-old Chicago typist, was left £30,000 by her great-uncle, with the proviso that she marries for love within a year's time.

Mr John Adams an old referee and chief organiser of games for poor children in Birmingham, says that last season cricket was most popular with the girls as well as the boys. The girls developed surprising skill, and held their own against boy opponents.

THE CREDIT BANK CASE.

EVIDENCE OF AN EX-AUDITOR.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

The hearing of the case in which Jaffer Joosub, manager of the late Credit Bank of India, and N.R. Mistry, he auditor, were charged by Inspector Morris, of the Criminal Investigation Department, with preparing a false balance sheet of the bank for the year 1910, was resumed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Cama, chartered accountant, was examined by Mr. Nicholson for the prosecution. The witness said that in 1910 he was known as Arthur Charles Rice. He became a chartered accountant in London, about August, 1908, and started practice in India in January, 1909. About December 2, 1909, he was appointed auditor of the Credit Bank along with Messrs. Ferguson and Co. He was to check the share application and other books as they came a month or two later and he did so. There was no fixed time of going to audit. The bank was at that time in the Taj Buildings, Hornby-road.

THE RE-APPOINTMENT.

About July, 1910, there was a directors' meeting and he was re-appointed auditor with the second accused, and Messrs. Ferguson and Co. went out. There was no balance sheet brought forward at their meeting. Before the end of the year 1910 his clerk, S. G. Patel, used to go to the bank at intervals and check the books for the purposes of audit and make reports to him (witness). On December 30 he attended the bank personally and found the cash balance to be Rs. 13,777-0-4. On January 6 he audited local bank bills, savings bank books and fixed deposits. On the 5th and 6th he inspected the books relating to fixed and short loans and other accounts. The second accused was present at the bank on all these days and he told the witness he had gone through the accounts. He did not see the second accused going through the accounts. He saw a balance of Rs. 11,637-13-6 which stood to the debit of the adjusting account made up to the end of June 30, 1910. That represented a loss up to June 30, 1910. He queried them about it because that amount was not taken to the profit and loss account of 1910.

ALLEGED LOSS ON JUNE 30, 1910.

The bank had prepared a balance sheet before he went to the bank on the 4th. He asked two accountants, Mehta and Aranha, about his item and also Jaffer and Mistry. When the witness pointed it out, Mistry took a little bit of interest in it and investigated it. Then Aranha came before them and the witness asked him whether this sum of Rs. 11,637-13-6 had been brought for ward to the profit and loss account on December 31, 1910, and if not, why not.

Aranha admitted that there was a loss on June 30, and explained that these were preliminary expenses of opening new branches which would be borne by the manager and would be paid in cash. The witness asked Jaffer personally on this point and he said that there was a verbal arrangement between himself and the directors that he should bear the preliminary expenses. This happened on January 6. On the same day witness asked Jaffer about this and certain other items to which he had taken objection. Jaffer seemed annoyed at this and told the witness that he had undertaken to pay the cash. The witness then left the bank.

THE WITNESS'S SUGGESTION.

The next day the witness met Mistry and suggested they should make a report to the shareholders. Mistry told him that in the case of newly started companies it was not the custom for auditors to make a report to the shareholders, as it would prove detrimental to the working of the company. Then the witness suggested they should make a report to the board of directors. Mistry agreed to sign that report if the witness drafted it. The witness drafted the report. Mistry saw the report.

MR. RICE'S REPORT.

The witness produced the original of the report which read as follows:—

(1) There is a balance of Rs. 11,637 13-6 standing to the credit of the adjusting account in the ledger which is a balance of profit and loss account at June 30 1910, a period of half year. We find that the sum of Rs. 637-13-6 has been transferred to "Miscellaneous charges" account, but the balance of Rs. 11,000 which rightly ought to have been transferred to various nominal accounts, we find has not been done, but we find a corresponding sum debited to Messrs. Hassan brothers' account in the loan ledger which we maintain is not a correct thing to do and requires very satisfactory explanation.

(2) We find that the following accounts have been credited with cash payments, viz:—

Commission account, Rs. 1,000; advertisement, Rs 590-12; insurance, Rs. 234; brokerage, Rs. 121; travelling expenses, Rs. 859-4-0; profit and loss account, Rs. 7,000.

(3) Explanations are required as to the circumstances under which these payments are credited, and the various heads of account debited with corresponding figures.

(4) We find an account of Rs. 2,010 being the rent paid for Taj Building for three months has been debited to preliminary expenses. As these expenses have been incurred in the payment of these rents after the commencement of business, in our opinion, it is a proper charge to profit and loss account. In a similar way an item of Rs. 2,176 under the wording "adjusting account" has been debited to preliminary expenses which also is a profit and loss item.

The profits shown is Rs. 22,026-15-2. In our opinion this is not a business profit, but made up by the amount of cash credited to various accounts as per para (2).

In conclusion we point out that there are two courses open, either to show the true business profit of the Bank or the facts of the case to be notified to the shareholders by our report.

A COUNTER SUGGESTION.

This report was not signed. Mistry refused to sign it and suggested another course. He said, "We will go and re examine these points minutely and get an explanation from Mr. Jaffer. They went to the bank on the 7th and in the presence of Aranha and Mistry the witness questioned Jaffer. The explanations given by the latter were written on the report. Subsequently, Mistry said there was no use making a written report and that they should explain the things verbally to to the Board.

A VERBAL EXPLANATION.

They went before the Board meeting. Mr. Kazi was in the chair. Dr. Patel and Rahim Joosub were present and either Mr. Hiralal, C. Shroff or Tricumrai Dalpatram was also present. Mistry and Jaffer were there. Witness explained the discrepancies to the Board and informed them also about the explanation given by Jaffer. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was satisfied with this explanation and spoke severely to Jaffer for having these entries passed and having drawn up a balance sheet like this without the Board's sanction.

He had not experience of such a thing being done, the preliminary expenses being paid by the manager.

In the light of the explanation given him he thought it right. Mistry was more experienced than himself in accountancy.

A LOAN OF Rs. 11,000.

He objected to the loan of Rs. 11,000 to Hassan brothers for which he understood no consideration was passed. He required further materials on this and Jaffer produced a promissory note and said that document was enough for him for the purpose of the balance sheet. The witness did not accept it and wanted to test it. He therefore told Jaffer, as it was a demand note, that he wanted to see that the money was paid at once. The witness also queried why this promissory note was obtained. Jaffer explained that Hassan brothers were trying to help the bank by taking over that loss as they wanted to act as brokers to the bank.

The witness took it as a fact and called for the money to make certain whether they would bear the loss. A cheque for Rs. 11,000 was brought signed by Hassan brothers, on the Chartered Bank of India and paid into the Credit Bank. The witness was then satisfied that there was sufficient cash to allow the debt as a good debt. He did not explain this matter of the Rs. 11,000 to the Board.

CONVINCED AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT.

After attending the Board meeting and explaining the things he was satisfied that there was an arrangement between the Board and Jaffer that the latter should pay the preliminary expenses and the expenses of opening new branches. The payment of the Rs. 11,000 convinced him that probably there was such an arrangement. He thought it was an honest payment.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Nicholson, the witness said that he had examined the counterfoils of the receipt-books of the application, allotments and first call monies and he thought the monies were paid in cash. He did not compare them with the loan ledger to see whether these payments were made from monies borrowed from the Bank. That was not a part of an auditor's duty, unless he was investigating the accounts.

On the January 4, 5 and 6 Mistry was present at the bank and told him that he had already audited the accounts.

MR. RICE'S CLERK.

Sorab J. Patel, clerk to the previous witness, was next examined and corroborated him on the evidence regarding the objections taken and the presence of Mistry at the bank on those days and the conversations that took place.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE PIONEER BANK.

COURT ORDER THAT BUSINESS BE CONTINUED.

At the High Court, Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the petition presented by Chandrai Valiram for the winding up of the Pioneer Bank, Ld.

The facts of the matter were fully reported when the petition came on before Mr. Justice Davar.

Mr. Justice Macleod held that the ground on which the winding up of the bank was urged, and especially the chief ground that the substratum of the bank had disappeared, did not in his lordship's mind come within the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act.

His lordship, accordingly, ordered the bank to continue its business as before.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Mar. 3.

The directors of the People's Bank have withdrawn their appeal in the Chief Court against the order of the District Judge of Lahore, for the compulsory liquidation and appointment of official liquidators.

FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

A Marwari woman named Mangi (40), was yesterday morning run over by a motor car on Queen's-road and killed. The woman came by the Kathiawar Express and got down at Charni-road station at 6-30 a. m., and was crossing Queen's road, on her way to the Heera Baug, when she was run over.

The motor-car belonged to Mr. Adams, who hires out cars for hire.

At the inquest the evidence showed that a party of fifty Marwaris arrived at the station by the train and were crossing the road in a body. The road was not well lighted at the time. Two of the Marwaris said the driver did not blow the horn and gave no warning, but two other independent witnesses said that the car was being driven at a moderate speed and that the horn was sounded. The Marwaris appeared to be foreigners and the deceased had her face covered by her sari. One of the witnesses blamed the deceased for the accident.

The chauffeur said he saw a crowd crossing the road and he slackened speed and blew the horn. Some people ran across the road. One old man was pulling an old woman across. On hearing a shout he let her hand go and pushed her back one step. The man got away and the woman was knocked down by the left mudguard and the left wheel passed over her body. He stopped the car within half a yard. The car was going slowly.

The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries received by being accidentally knocked down and run over by a motor-car.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

DRAFT OF THE CORPORATION ADDRESS.

The draft address to be presented by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to Lord Hardinge on the occasion of his visit to this City to open the new docks contains the following passages:—

We have during the past ten years spent about 40 lakhs and our sanctioned programme for the future shows no signs of any decrease. Of recent years one of the chief obstacles to sanitary and general progress has been the inadequacy of our water supply. To remedy this we have undertaken the raising of the Tansa dam and the duplication of the main at a cost of about 73 lakhs, exclusive of subsidiary works, that will subsequently be necessary. We hope that the increased water-supply will be available by the end of 1915, and that its advent will inaugurate a distinct advance in sanitary efficiency and commercial prosperity. Meanwhile, we are preparing for it by large expenditure on increasing the size of our sewers and the power of our pumping plants. To safeguard the public health and render possible the development of an important portion of the island we have recently begun the work of constructing a deep sea sewage outfall which, with the new pumps we have installed, is estimated to cost 53 lakhs. One of the most serious problems of our City, lying as it does only a few feet above the sea, is the disposal of the large volume of storm water which there is no natural means of draining away. We have made some progress with the construction of covered and properly graded storm water drains, but in certain parts of the island large areas, otherwise suitable for development, are rendered useless and dangerous to health by the existence of open storm water drains and reservoirs from which it is at present impossible to exclude sullage water. We hope that the day is not long distant when we shall be in a position to adopt measures to remove these undoubted sources of discomfort and disease.

We would respectfully draw Your Lordship's attention to the almost continuous decline in plague mortality from 26 per mille in 1903 to 2.66 per mille in 1913. In the latter year our total death rate per mille was 32.47 which is lower than any corresponding figure since 1895 and compares favourably with that of any large city in the East. We venture to believe that the measures we have taken to secure the public health have under Providence had some share in this result and are encouraged to persevere in our efforts in the future.

OLD GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE MUSEUM.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation will, at its meeting to-morrow, consider the following letter from the Commissioner, dated February 25, 1914:—

As required by section 69 (*d*) of the Municipal Act, I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee that I have arranged to enter into a contract with Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd for the supply of 45 photographs of the Governors of Bombay from the time of Humphrey Cook down to the present time for the Old Bombay room of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The photographs will be of cabinet size, and Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd undertake to frame them in sets of five each and print below each the name with dates showing the term of office as Governors. The frames will be made in a style to suit the general decorative scheme of the room. In view of the trouble of collecting the photos and reproducing them in a uniform size, Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd ask for a rate of Rs. 20 per photo, and I think this is not unreasonable. The cost of the photographs at this rate will be Rs. 900 and that of the 9 frames at Rs. 5 each will be Rs. 45. The total cost amounting to Rs. 945 will be met from the grant for the purchase of specimens for the year 1914-1915.

THE GOVERNOR

To have the honour of meeting Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Mr. Pattani and Mrs. Pattani were "At Home" at Somerset House, Warden-road, last evening when there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The grounds and the bungalow were tastefully decorated and entertainments were provided for the visitors.

The Governor's band attended and played selection of music during the afternoon.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.

Consideration was given to a report from the Deputy Land Manager suggesting that the road from Imamwada to Grant-road, and from thence to Clare-road should be widened to 120 feet.

The chairman remarked that if they looked to the needs of the future such a width was desirable, but he was doubtful if the present needs required it.

The matter was postponed for further consideration.

The Board next considered the chairman's note on a letter from the Municipal Commissioner inquiring whether the Trust would reserve a portion of Nowroji Hill Estate, Scheme XXIX, as an open space for recreation purposes, and also a note by the chairman on Sir Ibrahim's letter and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim's draft of a reply to be sent to the Municipal Commissioner in the matter.

The chairman suggested that the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Trustees did not think it desirable to reserve such a big plot of land of such great value for recreation purposes, that it would be more desirable to set apart a piece of land as a recreation ground on the Babulla Tank reclamation and that it might be possible in future to reserve some pieces of land near houses when sufficient advance in the organization of children's games had been made in Bombay.

This matter was also postponed for further consideration.

FORT FIRE STATION.

PROPOSED SITE FOR NEW BUILDING.

The following letter from the Commissioner will be considered at the March meeting of the Bombay Corporation:—

With reference to the Corporation resolution of July 11, 1910, regarding the provision of a new up-to-date fire station for the Fort, I have the honour to state that no proposal could be submitted for inclusion in the Budget Estimates for 1911-1912 as the question of the site was not settled. Negotiations were begun to secure a portion of the old Native Infantry Lines site at Bori Bunder, but this site has other claims on it and is not entirely suitable. I now forward herewith a plan showing in red colour a piece of land in Mint-road now vesting in the Bombay Improvement Trust under Schedule C of the Trust Act. It measures about 2,166 square yards. In the opinion of the Executive Engineer the market value of this land cannot be put down at less than Rs. 75 per square yard, the schedule value being Rs. 30 per square yard. Under the Improvement Trust Act, as amended, Government have now to pay to the Trust on resuming schedule land the full market value and not merely the schedule value of the land. There is, however, reason to believe that in view of the use to which it is proposed to put the land, the Chairman and Board of the Improvement Trust would be disposed to consider a rate of Rs. 50 per square yard. At this rate the cost of acquiring the land will amount to Rs. 1,08,300. The cost of constructing a new Fire-Brigade station, on the site has been roughly estimated at Rs. 1,32,921. The site is quite suitable for an up-to-date fire station. It is also nearer the new docks and other waterside risks than the present station and is no further removed from the area for which the present station is responsible. The latter is totally inadequate for our requirements. The engine house is too small to accommodate modern appliances. The escape has to be located 40 yards from the door. The turn out is hampered by traffic, and there is no room for drills. This is evidenced by the fact that the average time taken during the past 12 months to get away at Fire drills has been 2½ minutes at this station against one minute at the other stations in the City. The provision of a new site is thus imperative. I have the honour, therefore, to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the acquisition of the land in question at the proposed rate of Rs. 50 per square yard. If the proposal be sanctioned, funds will be made available, the source being indicated when the actual necessity for payment arises. The site of the present station is valuable, but until the new station is ready for occupation and the scheme for the improvement of Fort North or the construction of the proposed road from Hornby road to Ballard Pier is finally matured, it is not possible to state what portion of the expenditure can be recouped by the disposal of the existing station."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is said that the Dutch in Java and the Spaniards in the Philippines have proved by experience that the very best thing to keep horses in condition is a mixture of paddy mixed with molasses.

In connection with the fire which destroyed Thayag, a quarter of Pazundaung, Rangoon, on Monday evening, it has been ascertained that the number of houses destroyed was not as great as at first reported, and will not exceed one hundred and sixty; but the loss of money will go well over a lakh of rupees as in the burned area there were many oil mills containing valuable machinery.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has directed that the inhabitants, except the Christian community, of the village Gohawa in the jurisdiction of the Barki police station in the Lahore district shall be charged, for the period of two years, with the cost of maintaining additional police which it has been found necessary to locate thereat in consequence of their misconduct.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

[ASSOCIATED PRESS].

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

Calcutta Share Market to-day showed steady prices. The transactions included.

Coal shares:—Shuskajuri 17 1-4; Burra Dhemo 9 1-4; Baraboni 13; Ghusick and Muslia 16; Lakurka 18; Phoenix 3; Ra eegunge 20 3-8; South Govindpore 8 1-4; Sendra 13 1-4.

Jute shares.—Kanknarrah (ord.) 13; Lawrence (pref.) 102.

Tea shares:—Bishnauth 22 1-4; Kalinuggar and Khorul 89.

TO PREVENT INK-STAINED FINGERS.

Worthy of admission to the writing table of every dainty woman is a pen which prevents ink-stained fingers and much useless expenditure of time and skill when the nib has to be changed. For the good point about the new penholder is that it has a little contrivance by which when the moment comes for making a change of nibs the old one can be shot out immediately. Push a small knob at the end, and the deed is done. Everyone knows that pens have a habit of becoming fixed in their places after long usage, and it is the prettiest penholders that are apparently the most obstinate, such as the gold or silver presentation ones.

CORNS HAVE EARS, but these are perhaps the only ears in the east that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes, "Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

MUNICIPAL TENDERS.

A COMPLAINT TO THE CORPORATION.

The question of Municipal tenders will come before the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation at its meeting to-morrow when a letter, dated February 24, 1914, from Mr. Mohmedhusain Hasanbhoi is considered.

The latter states that it is well-known that the matter of tenders for the purchase of materials from or supply of materials to the Municipality has become "a close preserve" in the hands of certain persons that these persons combine with the object of not out-bidding one another and of buying out any likely competitor, and that should any outsider chance to secure any contract, he is harrassed by them and put to expense and forced to give up the contract or to cease to tender for it again at its termination, so that "the old hands" are once again able to secure the contract virtually on their own terms. It futher states that to this "long prevailing evil" has been added the "very pernicious and highly objectionable if not reprehensible practice" of calling for fresh tenders instead of accepting the highest or lowest tender as the case may be from amongst those received, or of giving the contract not to one whose tender is the most advantageous to the Municipality but to one whose tender may be the next best or lowest, on the "fictitious" ground that the tenderer whose tender would be the most beneficial to the Municipality, has been reported to have been unsatisfactory in the due fulfilment and discharge of the contract given to him. The writer adds that a copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Commissioner, and requests that a Committee of the Corporation may be appointed to report on the subject.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN COMMAND.

OOTACAMUND, Feb. 28.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

Lieut.-Col. W. E. F. Burlton, Supply and Transport Corps, assumed duties of Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, Burma Division on February 14, 1914.

Lieut. G. E. Masters, 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Thayetmyo.

Lieut. H. T. Rhode, 89th Punjabis, to be Station Staff Officer, Meiktila.

Major F. P. Rundle, Royal Engineers, on transfer from 8th Division, is posted to Secunderabad.

Lieut L. B. Harbord, 44th Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, Ajmere.

REGIMENTAL.

Royal Field Artillery.—Captain F. H. Marshall is transferred from No. 5 Ammunition Column to 7th Battery.

Captain V. M. Ferguson is transferred from 7th Battery to 100th Battery.

Captain F. Rainsford-Hannay is transferred from 44th Battery to 74th Battery.

38th King George's Own Central India Horse.—Lieut.-Col. A. P. Browne, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Lieut.-Col. R. C. Bell, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Col. E. C. B. Cotgrave vacated.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.—Lieut. R. B. Harward, Double Company Officer, 86th Carnatic Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity in an existing vacancy.

97th Deccan Infantry.—Major W. E. E. Lloyd, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Col. E. J. M. Wood appointed Commandant.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—

Captain M. Crofton, Royal Horse Artillery, 7 months, ex India, private affairs.

Lieut N. Morton, 8th Cavalry, 4 months, ex India, combined.

Major H. P. Ainslie, 63rd Infantry, 3 months, in India, combined.

Lieut. V. R. Manton, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 1 year in and ex India, private affairs.

Captain W. S. Nicholson, Royal Garrison Artillery, 8 months, in and ex India, general.

Captain R. C. Dickinson, 28th Light Cavalry, 60 days, privilege.

Captain W. Macdonald, 31st Punjabis, 60 days, privilege.

Lieut. P. R. Quayle, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, 8 months, in India, combined.

2nd-Lieut G. M. Molesworth, 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, 2 months, in India, medical certificate.

Lieut. C. C. Gordon, No. 4 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, 3 months, in India, general.

Lieut-Col. A. J. W. Browne, 33rd Cavalry, 6 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut.-Col. B. Trydell, 1-6 Battalion, 7th Gurkhas, 4 months and 11 days, in India, combined.

Captain J. T. C. Broadbent, 80th Carnatic Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Captain A. M. Senior, 91st Punjabis, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut. L. O. Shaw, 7th Dragoon Guards, 6 months, ex India, general.

Lieut. N. E. Weatherall, 7th Hussars, 6 months and 6 days, ex India, general.

Lieut. D. K. Anderson, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, 8 months, ex-India, general.

Captain R. E. Holmes-a-Court, 2nd Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 1 year, ex India, general.

Captain D. French, 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 9 months and 1 day, ex India, general.

Captain G. R. Trefusis, 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 8 months, ex India general.

Captain R. B. Worgan, 20th Horse, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Captain J. S. McEuen, 20th Horse, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Captain C. H. G. Black, 34th Horse, 6 months and 17 days, ex India, combined.

Captain F. B. Leman, 86th Carnatic Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Captain J. Martin, 94th Infantry, 1 year, in and ex India, general.

Captain F. A. B. Johnstone, The 101st Grenadiers, 1 year, in and ex India, general.

Captain I. D. M. Hogg, The 101st Grenadiers, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Major C. S Fellows, 108th Infantry, 3 months and 12 days, ex India, combined.

Captain W. K. Blair, Royal Field Artillery, 240 days, ex India, private affairs.

BOYCOTT OF JEWS.

750 FAMILIES EXPELLED FROM THEIR HOMES.

A POLISH MOVEMENT.

The boycott of Jews in the Vistula provinces not only shows no signs of abatement, says a message from Odessa, but is becoming daily more rigorous and harassing. The *Utro Rossi* states that in the Government of Petrikau the boycott has lately resulted in the expulsion of 200 Jewish families from the village commune of Dombrove, 200 from Strzemierzyce, 49 from Grabczin, 30 from Niemetz, 70 from Zombkowice, 15 from Ujasd, 15 from Wysocka, 40 from Klimontoff, 46 from Lazy, and 100 from Nowki. These 750 expelled families aggregate 3,750 souls.

In all the village communes mentioned the Jews have hitherto enjoyed the right of domicile. The Polish boycotters profess that their object is the nationalisation of Polish trade and commerce, which they allege the Jews are endeavouring to monopolise and exploit. Hence their anti-Jewish campaign is benevolently regarded by the Russian authorities.

ANOTHER BEILISS VICTIM.

IMPRISONMENT FOR A KIEFF EDITOR.

Echoes of the Beiliss case have not yet ceased, and the latest of them has strongly aroused public feeling. M. Schulgin, a member of the Duma, and proprietary editor of the *Kievlanin*, has been condemned by the Kieff Criminal Court to three months' imprisonment for an article which appeared in that journal adversely criticising the prosecution in the so-called and notorious "ritual murder" case. The conviction will, it is stated, involve M. Schulgin's expulsion from the Duma.

The article itself, a summary of which was telegraphed to the London Press at the time, was an eminently just, moderately phrased, and dignified protest against the national disgrace brought upon Russia by the infamous charge levelled not only against Mendel Beiliss individually, but against the whole of Russian Jewry generally. In the eyes of the authorities the "offence" on which M. Schulgin was arraigned was, of course, acutely aggravated by the fact that the *Kievlanin* had hitherto always been regarded as an anti-Semitic and reactionary organ. It was in official circles, too, that the malicious report was originated and disseminated that M. Schulgin had been "bought" by foreign Jewish gold.

M. Schulgin is the wealthiest newspaper proprietor in Russia and a journalist of unblemished reputation. During its thirty years' existence the *Kievlanin* has never been subjected to censorial interference or civil prosecution. One after another every person officially or unofficially, actually or passively, concerned with the defence in the Kieff process has been made to feel the displeasure of the authorities, whilst all those who directly or indirectly supported the prosecution have been duly rewarded.

The notorious Vera Cheberiak, who played so sinister a role in the Beiliss trial, was, by the same court that condemned M. Schulgin, last week, sentenced to the loss of all civil rights and to two months' imprisonment. There is a very strong public belief that if this woman chose to tell all she knows the actual murderer or murderers of the unfortunate boy Andrei Yushinsky would be in the hands of the police within a few hours.

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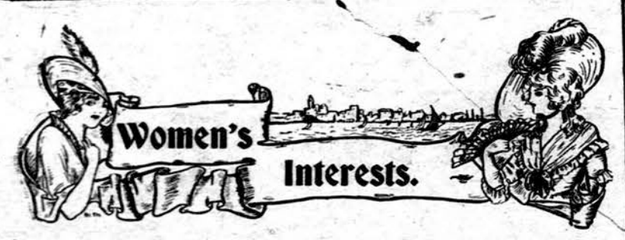

FANCY DRESS BALLS.

THEIR INCREASED POPULARITY AT HOME.

TWO SUGGESTIONS FOR COSTUMES.

ROYALTY AND FASHIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

An invitation to a Fancy Dress dance is a test of one's ingenuity, for it is no small problem to decide just what to go as. The Costume Ball has become enormously popular again, and although it has never attained the degree of popularity it is accorded on the Continent its delightful informality makes it a welcome change from the usual dance. The advent of new dances is perhaps responsible for the increased number of fancy dress balls, and now there are so many given during the course of one season that unless one is prepared to appear each time in the same costume, it requires some cudgelling of brains to think of a novel dress for each occasion. Two charming ideas which could easily be produced at home are shown on this page. Fancy dresses are an expensive luxury if one has to send to a theatrical costumier each time, but many take a delight in using their imagination, and some of the fancy dresses which are produced at home, though by no means expensive, are often by far the most attractive in the ball-room.

THE "KNUT."

One of the suggestions here depicted is a feminine interpretation of the modern "knut." Expressive of the spirit of the times for a tall slight girl, it makes an impudent imitation of the modern "swank." The simple skirt is cut up slightly at one side to expose white spats worn over immaculate black patent shoes. The cut-way morning coat of plain material, with it's irresistible button-hole, exposes the most masculine of waistcoats composed of white linen or pique. With this costume is worn a top hat and an eye-glass, while the swagger cane and cigarette lend the correct finish.

GOOSE GIRL.

The other suggestion, while certainly less novel, is perhaps more easily made at home. It is also one which is suited to every type of girl, and when daintily carried out can be very becoming. This simple costume is from Hans Anderson's famous Goose Girl. The dress merely consists of a plain bodice and skirt of butcher blue linen, and the little bodice, with its fascinating short sleeves, is finished with a white muslin fichu and turned-back cuffs of the same. The apron, which almost completely covers the skirt, is made of white linen with a novel check top composed of pale blue and black checks. The striped stockings are also revealed in blue and black, while the delightfully becoming little cap which completes the costume is made of white muslin to correspond with the fichu and cuffs.

WHAT A QUEEN CAN DO.

The Queen of Italy's strategy in creating a vogue for coral ornaments among the Roman ladies enables Mr. Filson Young to point a moral (if not to adorn a tale) in the interest of the cruelly used osprey. Writing in the *Pall Mall Gazette* he says: "Her (the Queen's) kind heart had been touched by accounts of distress in the coast villages where the coral-fishers lived. Coral fishers becoming desperate; coral gone completely out of fashion; coral, if not required for adornment, not required at all; no demand, therefore, for coral.

What can a Queen do in such a case? Not much, perhaps; but wait—she can wear coral! At the first Court ball of the season, therefore, she appears in beautiful and striking ornament of coral, and forthwith it becomes a craze. Every one in the fashion in Italy must now have coral, at any price; the jewellers cannot get it fast enough; and for the moment happiness returns to the anxious coral-fishers." So far so good. But of far greater significance is the fact (which is not overlooked by Mr. Filson Young) that not even a Queen can influence a fashion negatively—otherwise there would be no demand for the plumage of rare birds.

THE NEW "GAIETY" STAR.

From the Adelphi constellation there came forth last Saturday a new Gaiety "star." All London is talking about "Doris" in the new Gaiety "revusical" comedy, "After the Girl." She is Miss Isabel Elsom, who has hitherto Taken only small parts at the Adelphi Theatre; but then she is only nineteen and looks as if she were younger. Miss Elsom is as talented and unspoiled as she is young and beautiful. "I was terrified about myself," she said to an interviewer after the performance, "I have never done anything much before you see, I took Miss Dare's part in Glasgow for a fortnight, and then they tired for me to come back to London. I was so nervous on Saturday night, that I scarcely know what happened. To-morrow I begin to study in earnest." Miss Elsom has had no previous training in singing or dancing. Her leap into the front rank of stage favourites is therefore astonishing.

MARY LAMB AT SADLER'S WELLS.

The forthcoming change—conversion into a picture palace—of Sadler's Wells, reputed to be the oldest theatre in London has awakened many memories. I understand that this theatre was once known as the "Aquatic Theatre," famous for its nautical dramas. The water of the New River, close by, was turned on to the requirements of realistic pieces such as "The Siege of Gibraltar," with warships floating on real water. Sadler's Wells was at that time under the management of Charles Dibdin who created Tom Bowling and popularised nautical dramas like Douglas Jerrold's "Black-ey'd Susan." It is also interesting to recall the amusing account of an evening at Sadler's Wells in a letter from Mary Lamb to Dorothy Wordsworth, written on July 9, 1803. She says:—"We went last week with Southey and Rickman and his sister to Sadler's Wells, the lowest and most London-like of all our London amusements. The entertainments were 'Goody Two Shoes,' 'Jack the Giant Killer,' and 'Mary of Buttermoré'! Poor Mary was very happily married at the end of the piece to a sailor, her former sweetheart. We had a prodigious fine view of her father's house in the Vale of Buttermore mountains very like large haycocks, and a lake like nothing at all. If you had been with us, would you have laughed the whole time like Charles and Miss Rickman, or gone to sleep as Southey and Rickman did?"

PRINCESS MAUD.

A TYPICAL ENGLISH GIRL.

One of the most noticed of the many grand folk at the Opera the other night was Princess Maud, a princess who, in spite of a rather retiring disposition, is beginning to take a big place in the eye of society, says the *Manchester Guardian*. There are rumours of a very exalted future for this quiet and simple young girl, but at the moment every eligible European princess of the same age is the subject of the same rumours. The marriage of her sister, however, to a first cousin has given them more countenance than at one time seemed at all probable. She is at any rate on very intimate terms with the children of the King and Queen. Her friends speak of her as of a bright, frank character, and in appearance she is a happy and spirited girl, with excellent health. She has the reputation of being something of a tomboy, and is known in the Royal Family as the granddaughter who once upset Queen Victoria's tea-table—a really terrific misdemeanour, which ended a chase across the lawn at Osborne, the other party in the frolic being the present King. Queen Victoria's reproof in the sequel is said to have daunted the boldest spirits present. Like her sister, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Maud is very fond of outdoor sports and occupations, and she is, in short, a typical English girl of the wealthy class who has been simply brought up in the country.

APOLOGY TO PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

HOSPITAL GOVERNORS REGRET "MISUNDERSTANDING."

Matters which led to the resignation of Princess Christian as president were discussed at a meeting of the Court of the Governors of St. George's Hospital.

A resolution having been carried authorising the appointment of a committee to consider the rules of the hospital, a further proposal was considered to submit a resolution expressing regret at the action of certain governors who, after bringing charges against Mr. West, as treasurer, and the medical staff declined to abide by the independent committee which the president proposed to institute, and the House Committee had approved.

Mr. Laurence Hardy, M.P., moved an amendment regretting that an unfortunate misunderstanding had given Princess Christian the impression that objection had been raised to her proposal to nominate a committee of investigation, and placing on record the right of the president to institute such an inquiry.

The resolution on the paper, Mr. Hardy said, gave an opportunity for re-opening the feuds which had been going on for the past few months. Her Royal Highness, he added, was perfectly correct in the attitude she adopted.

The amendment was carried unanimously.

"ONLY MY WIFE."

Brunswickers are repeating a story about their young Duke Ernest August, the *Express* says. A few days ago a soldier, who was on duty in a remote part of the ducal gardens, saw a unknown lady walking alone. The soldier, who seldom sees anyone in this part of the gardens, whistled to attract her attention, and when she took no notice called to her to stop and have a chat. The lady continued her walk, and entered the castle, and in the evening the soldier was called before the Duke, who told him that the lady whom he had insulted was the Duchess—the Kaiser's daughter. The man fell on his knees and asked for pardon. "It will be all right this time," said the Duke. "If it had been any other lady, you would have been punished, but as it was only my wife I forgive you. But don't try it again."

TO-DAY'S RECIPE.

PRUNE PUDDING.

REQUIRED.

Six ounces flour, 2 oz. suet, ½ lb. prunes, 2 oz. citron peel, 1 egg, 1 gill milk, a saltspoonful of bicarbonate of soda.

METHOD.

Stone and chop prunes, chop suet and citron; mix these with flour; stir soda in with milk, well beat egg, and with the egg-beater mix the whole together. Pour into a greased mould or basin till two-thirds full, tie over with greased paper, and steam three hours.

"PETER PAN'S" FUTURE.

MISS PAULINE CHASE TO "GROW UP."

HER MANY LITTLE FRIENDS.

After being for eight years the boy who would not grow up, "Peter Pan," in the person of Miss Pauline Chase, has now decided upon a change. Miss Chase will grow up at the conclusion of her engagement as "Peter Pan" for this year.

"I can give no other reason," said Miss Chase with a smile to a *Standard* representative the other day, "save that I think it time I grew up. You see I have refused to do so for eight years now. I cannot even say that I am tired of the part, although when the curtain dropped last night at the Duke of York's—which was the last night of the season there—I concluded my twelve hundredth performance of the part. No, I have never had a part which I enjoyed so much. Yet I feel it is time I grew up.

"What I am going to do in the future I cannot say. I have absolutely no plans. I am going to Glasgow to-day with the company, then on to Edinburgh, Newcastle, and Birmingham. After that I am touring the London suburbs. Then I am going to have a rest, which I think I deserve after being Peter for so long. But I love the part of Peter and the play, and shall feel keenly a severance from it. I shall never forget the scene last night when the audience again and again and again recalled us and the applause which greeted us inside and when we left the theatre.

"'Peter Pan'" has brought me lots of friends. I notice the same people frequently in the theatre, and I have made friends with hosts of children who have seen me as Peter. Some of these, too, have now grown up. Children write to me at the theatre, and some of them send me pennies to buy tempting food with. I suppose they think I need them. Yes, possibly they would not do this if they knew my London address was the Savoy. They begin their letters with 'Dear Peter.'

"Then I get invitations to tea from children, and I sometimes accept. Only last week a merry family at Chelsea wrote to me and asked if I would call and have tea. I did, and we had a jolly time. Of course, I do not accept all the invitations sent me by children; if I did I might be missed at the theatre. But I am often pleased by their quaint letters. Here is one which refers to the nurse, and suggests that as she gives little children their bath so well she should come and do this for the child-writer at a salary of 10s. a week.

"Most of the children want me to teach them how to fly. Their request might be amusing if some of the writers were not little cripples who are unable to walk, and who think that 'Peter Pan' might help them. One of the cripple children who was told that he was to be taken to the theatre to see 'Peter Pan' was at first alarmed, as his only recollection of a theatre was of that used by surgeons in hospitals."

CAPTURED BY BANDITS.

The adventures of a Frenchwoman, named Mme. Eleonore Sempere, the wife of a colonist in Morocco, who was captured by bandits and held prisoner by them for seven months, were recounted at the criminal court at Oujda when one of the bandits was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment with hard labour. Mme. Sempere stated, the Paris correspondent of the *Mail* says, that after the camp had been attacked and six white men killed she was seized by the Moroccans and thrown across the crupper of a horse. For hours the party galloped with her across country. Next morning she learned that she was destined for the harem of Chenguiti, the son of the rebel chief at Taza. After two months' captivity Mme. Sempere gave birth to a son. She was treated with great cruelty by the Moorish women, who refused to give her even a glass of water, and who at times even threatened to run pins into the baby's eyes. At the end of seven months her captors decided to surrender her and she was taken to Melilla, where she was received by the Spanish authorities.

ELUSIVE WOMAN.

A CHARM THAT MEN HAVE NOT.

If there is one charm (and there are many, are there not?) that women possess over men, it is their infinite variety. With the exception of the poets (and the world's real versifiers can now be counted on the fingers of two hands) men are of a uniformly stodgy mould. You can pretty well tell what certain types will do under certain circumstances. Even the Cabinet Minister is only a glorified man-in-the-street, and the greatest professor a glorified schoolboy. They are the development of the species on given lines that are logically understood. But with woman it is different. You never know when she is going to break out in some sudden and unexpected way, and to try to account for it on any psychological or physiological lines is as futile as an endeavour to penetrate the future—Sir Almroth Wright notwithstanding. That clever doctor calls various parts of a woman's anatomy by a number of unpronounceable names, talks of emotions raised by these inter-acting one upon the other at certain stages of life, and tells us that that is the last word on the matter. At least that is what one gathers when the matter is stripped of its technicalities.

But is this really all? Is there not about the feminine sex something as elusive as the principle of life itself? Writers have in the past avoided anything in the nature of a summing up of woman's character in a comprehensive way, because they find that when they think they have her safely analysed, some fresh facet of the jewel shines upon them and compels them to re-adjust all their previous findings.

I have recently been reading a fascinating book on "Women of the Cell and Cloister," by Miss Ethel Rolt Wheeler, and this book, taken in conjunction with quite half-a-dozen others which have been written recently upon women's experiences, confirms me in the conclusions I have arrived at above, that there is nothing more chameleon-like in variation of hue than the colour of women's characters. Miss Wheeler's types go to show that the apparently careless woman of callous temperament whom Sir Almroth Wright would place in a category of undesirables can, when occasion demands, reach great heights of heroism and self-sacrifice, and, on the other hand, that the saintly woman can become very selfish. Then, between these two, there is an infinite variety whose temperaments dove-tail into each other in the most bewildering fashion. The face of the Egyptian Sphinx is inscrutable. In Greek art and mythology the Sphinx was represented as having the winged body of a lion and the face and breast of a young woman. Only when the enigma contained within her was solved by Œdipus did she slay herself. She is safe from self-immolation to-day, for she is unsolvable.—*The Gentlewoman.*

Fancy Dress Costumes.

These are two suggestions for costumes for a Fancy Dress Ball. They are described in the London Letter on this page. The costume on the left is an interpretation of the modern "Knut," while the other pictures Hans Anderson's Goose Girl.

FAIRY GODMOTHERS.

Though we believe no longer in fairy tales, there are fairy godmothers still left in the world. London owns quite a number of these delightful women, who are kept busy living up to their title. Most of them are active members of the Children's Salon, an organisation which exists for the purpose of encouraging the children of the well-to-do classes to help the children of the poor. Any member wishing to adopt the role of fairy godmother to some less fortunate child is at liberty to do so, but it becomes her duty to act up to the character which she has assumed. Another object for which the members work is endowing children's cots in hospitals, and they have already endowed ten such cots in London.

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.

Finland has a school of gardening and cookery for women. About eighteen years ago a Finish woman was recommended to live practically in the open air for her health; so in her own garden she opened a school of gardening. After a few years the enlightened Finnish Government came to her assistance, and enabled her to establish a much larger school. The training is not meant for professional gardeners.

PARIS MODES.

COATS & SKIRTS PROVIDING A CONTRAST.

NEW FABRICS.

The question of Riviera modes is just now the King Charles's Head of the fashion chronicler.

Into these new schemes which are making history in the Sunny South, the couturiere is putting all her ideas for spring wear, and it is hardly to be wondered at that they are proving an obsession. Everything in the matter of gowns and hats is thought out carefully, and everything is of the most recherche description. If the tournure itself is as yet invisible, there are certain stray signs of its arrival in the near future in the form of double flounces at the back of the jupe, and the arrangement of the drapery.

There are novelties, too, in the direction of the arm-hole and shoulder seam of the corsages. Not that one need anticipate a speedy decline in the popularity of the kimono top, but merely an effort to suggest an alternative which will be equally pleasing and afford a slight relief. For in proportion as our skirts become more and more fussy and complicated, especially at the back, the tendency is to elongate the arm by making a very long, tight sleeve. The sleeves come right over the hand to the fingers, and fit like a glove, the shoulder seam being a little low and piped all round, or, in other cases, the sleeve comes from an immensely wide seam which is carried almost to the waist.

A pretty finish to the evening corsage which is very becoming is the black velvet ribbon which is fastened high and tight round the throat, and has the effect of making the neck look longer.

This is either plain and unadorned, or has a cameo or slide in front, but its popularity is increasing every day, and for the woman who is no longer young it is far more becoming than the collarless blouse without any addition of the kind.

POWDER BLUE AND GOLD.

Another sign of the times which must be mentioned is the tendency to introduce jackets or cloaks which contrast to some extent with the dress they accompany.

This will in the end undermine the popularity of the coat and skirt, which has triumphed again this winter. The tailors have accustomed us to wear a single colour or material, and the dress-makers are rebelling against this uniformity. Thus in a very beautiful and very striking toilette worn at Nice, the dress was of cachemire-de-soie in a soft powder blue draped and slightly looped, and worn with a truly wonderful jacket the groundwork of which was a warm golden satin with gold thread running through the tissue. Upon this gleaming, gorgeous ground was a V-shaped pattern of vines and garlands in light blue velvet broche upon the satin. It made a rather tight-fitting coat that closed over the bust with three buttons, and was cut away to the sides, leaving the front of the dress visible.

The sleeves were set in at the arm hole without fulness, fitting closely to the arm, and made long to the fingers, and the throat was open with a tiny roll-over collar of blue velvet. Behind this the coat fell fairly long and slightly full, narrowing as it approached the knees, and the effect was exceedingly graceful and elegant. One could quite imagine those folds falling over a tournure in a few weeks' time!

A NEW TAILOR-MADE.

In the newest tailor-mades the movement is worn. At present silk is mixed with the straw, one model showing a silk-covered crown, and part of the brim is apt to be covered with silk. There are more toques than hats to be seen—that is, few of the models show a flat outstanding brim—so the face will be thrown well into relief this spring, with no kindly protecting shadow.

SPRING MATERIALS.

While waiting for the new fashions to declare themselves the tailors are evolving their spring costumes and offering spring materials.

Laying aside the velours-de-laine that has had so brilliant a success this season, they are adopting serge in different makes—striped and plain, in close weaves—while one in particular that is attractive shows a sort of hopsack surface. Colour continues to be used, and the brightest may be seen in even semi-classic suits. Thus a costume that at a distance appears to be nasturtium-yellow proves at close quarters to be bright brick-red in narrow stripes, alternating with a soft mouse grey.

This in a soft, rather rough, woollen material has a coat furnished with wide revers that can be worn open or closed, and large round buttons of red horn. The newest tailor-made model shows the cut-away coat of the autumn, which is decidedly bec mig and smart, and the fascinating little waist-coat of white or black satin or moire is retained. In its present form, however, it is cut so low that it is hardly more than a glorified waist band.

But it has the double-breasted effect and closes with three pairs of fancy buttons.

COLLEGE FOR DRESSMAKERS.

NEW PROFESSION FOR EDUCATED GIRLS.

A college to transform girls of good education and taste into "lady visiting dressmakers" is the latest addition to London's educational establishments. A regular course of training is offered, and many girls have already joined.

The ever-increasing rapidity with which fashion's changes take place and the consequent growing expense to the would-be smart in keeping pace has resulted in a demand for a visiting dressmaker of better taste—and position—than the ordinary, who is competent to revise or supervise the revision of a wardrobe. At the present time many girls are doing quite well for themselves in this way. They visit well-to-do women, not for the purpose of making new gowns but of rejuvenating and remodelling "old" gowns to meet the requirements of the latest mode. There is plenty of money doubtless to be made by anyone clever with her fingers and of artistic tastes in this way.

BOY HAD RINGWORM VERY BAD ON HEAD

Head Quite Bald. Thick Layers of Scurf Kept Rising. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Rid Him of Trouble. Head Beautifully Clean.

18, Woodside Rd., Tonbridge, Kent, Eng. —"A little over two years ago my little boy, age 9½ years, had ringworm appear very bad on his head, chiefly on the top. His little head was quite bald and thick layers of scurf kept rising. I tried some ointment but that did little or no good and I also tried several other ointments and other things that were recommended to me but all in vain. I began to feel quite disheartened until I saw about the free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and made up my mind to try them. To my surprise I could see a great improvement in only trying the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I therefore got one box of Ointment and the same of Soap, but before I had finished using them his head was beautifully clean and even the hair began to grow thick. There is no scurf or anything now. Cuticura Soap and Ointment rid him of the trouble.

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and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 60 Pills,
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R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that;—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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ELECTORAL REFORMS.

DEPUTATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

NATIONALISATION OF RAILWAYS.

A deputation from the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee waited upon the Prime Minister in his private room at the House of Commons. It included Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., Mr. J. Sexton, and Mr J. A. Seddon. A series of resolutions passed at the last annual congress were presented.

Mr. A. G. Walkden (Secretary, Railway Clerks' Union), who advocated railway nationalisation, referred to the improved conditions on Continental lines which had been nationalised.

Mr. Asquith: Are they better than here?

Mr. Walkden: Not in every case.

Mr. Asquith: Are they not worse than here?

Mr. Walkden: I cannot name one country in which the condition of work as a whole is as good as in this country. It is the general national condition that makes the difference. The workers in the countries of State-owned railways are better off than they are under private ownership, and the change advocated in England will bring about a better result.

Mr. J. Sexton, in submitting the resolution on electoral reform, said that they were in the position of waiting for the political crumbs which might fall from the rich man's table.

Mr. Asquith: What are the crumbs?

Mr. Sexton: One of the crumbs is the suggestion of the Government with respect to plural voting.

Mr. H. Elvin, in presenting the resolution on plural voting, spoke of the Prime Minister's failure to redeem his repeated pledges to women.

RIDICULOUS RUMOURS.

Mr. Aquith: All these pledges have been entirely carried out.

Mr. Elvin: That is a matter of argument.

Mr. Asquith: My colleagues agree. They are not pledges of mine, but of the Government.

Mr. Elvin: There were rumours that the Cabinet intended to trick the women.

Mr. Asquith: They were ridiculous rumours. The Government have carried out their pledges. I have nothing more to say on that. I won't discuss it further.

Mr. Elvin suggested that if there were congestion this session the Government might drop one of their bills, so as to bring in a Women's Franchise Bill.

Mr. Asquith: They are not going to do so.

NOT A SIMPLE PROBLEM

Mr. Asquith, in reply, said that as regards the resolution on the nationalisation of railways, it contained one novel feature. It said the congress protested against the *laissez faire* attitude adopted by the Prime Minister. (Laughter.) He did not know what ground there was for that particular imputation. He went into the matter very fully with a deputation last year, and pointed out some very obvious considerations which ought to be regarded as revelant, and, indeed, important both to supporters and opponents of nationalisation. One of them was that the assumption upon whatever terms by the State of ownership, control, and management of our railway system would, he thought, be inevitably followed by two sets of competing and not easily reconcilable demands. On the one hand, there would be a demand on behalf of the trading community, whether for the carriage of passengers, the consignors or consignees of goods, for a reduction of fares and rates. On the other hand, there would be a demand on the part of employes, who would have become servants of the State, to improve conditions in regard to shorter hours of labour and higher rates of wages. He did not think anyone could dispute as a matter of probability the emergence and the insistence of those two demands would be one of the first and almost inevitable results of nationalisation. It was not assuming an attitude of *laissez faire* to point out. He asked them carefully to consider the matter, because, on speaking from the point of view of exponents of the interests of labour, when as they frankly admitted those who subscribed their capital for the creation and maintenance of these great undertakings have received fair compensation, the divisible fund must depend very largely upon the earnings of the nationalisation system, and, on the other hand, the increased facilities to be given to the public must depend very largely upon the extent to which the claims of labour for better conditions and higher pay should be regarded as reasonable and such as ought to be recognised. Therefore it was not by any means a simple problem. Those interests might in the long run prove to be reconcilable.

The nationalisation of railways was an accomplished fact in many countries, and perhaps the condition of things had since improved on those railways. Of his own knowledge he did not affirm or deny that proposition, but it was true that it had always been contemplated by the legislature here in the early days of our own railway system that there might be, at any rate, power of absorption on certain terms by the State. Comparing the position to-day with that of a year ago, there was this new fact in the case, that a Royal Commission had been appointed to go into the whole question as between the railway companies and the community. They would await with great interest and consider with the utmost possible respect any pronouncement which that Commission might make. When they talked about the *laissez faire* attitude, he presumed they had forgot on that.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Turning to another group of subjects, which he said were more of a political colour, such as electoral reform he proceeded, "I am not going to say anything on the much-vexed subject of Woman's Suffrage, except that I cannot acknowledge for a moment that there is any justice of any sort or kind in the suggestion made that either my colleagues or myself had been guilty in this matter of any breach of pledge or faith. We have not. I have repeatedly explained the position of the Government in the matter, and I have nothing to add to what I have said previously on that subject."

The deputation, having thanked the Prime Minister, then withdrew.

THE BANDIT CHIEF.

PANCHO VILLA'S EVIL RECORD.

Some interesting particulars of Pancho Villa, the murderer of Mr. Benton, and *de facto* ruler of northern Mexico, are contributed by a correspondent of the New York *Sun* who is admittedly a sympathiser with the revolutionary "General." He says: Villa is feared to-day as no other man is feared in Mexico. He wields more power than any other man on the North American continent. A word from him means the life or death of a man. There is no *habeas corpus*, no appeal. Under such rule so long as Villa can maintain it and refrain from grafting himself, his socialistic plans are bound to be profitable to the people. The power of Villa, his sudden rise to such heights, is a puzzle even to those who have known him for years. Six months ago he was a refugee in El Paso, whither he had fled from Mexico City when he was released from prison.

THE TERROR OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Previously to the revolution of Madero, Villa was known as a bandit, the "terror of the mountains," and a price was upon his head. Diaz and his soldiers had for years hunted for Pancho Villa. When Madero set in power the machinery of revolt that latter gathered such momentum that it engulfed himself, Pancho Villa lent his band to the aid of Madero and was made a Colonel. He was called a patriot by the little man who would have made a Utopia of Mexico. After Madero's elevation to the presidency, Villa was continued as a Colonel of the irregular troops. When Orozco rose in rebellion and Victoriano Huerta was placed in command of the Federal army sent against him, Villa was ordered to join the Huerta army, but Huerta was one of the former Diaz generals and did not like Villa, who did not like Huerta. Discipline of the army was not to be absorbed by a man who had roamed the mountains and killed and robbed for years, so Villa chafed under it, and finally openly rebelled against Huerta. He was arrested and sent to Mexico City a prisoner. For months he remained in jail, but finally escaped to the United States. He boasted in El Paso that Madero, the President, had made it possible for him to escape, and this was generally credited.

While Villa remained in El Paso, Huerta returned to Mexico City, victorious over Orozco, and then came the coup by which Madero was killed, Huerta elevated, and the resulting revolution headed by Venustiano Carranza Governor of Coahuila. Villa declared that he would help to avenge the killing of his chief, and openly boasted that he had a double object in taking the field since Huerta was the new President. To avenge and be revenged was his explanation.

He slipped out of El Paso one dark night with a borrowed horse, one six-shooter, and $7.50 in cash. To-day, less than eight months later, Villa is dictator of the State of Chihuahua, his word its only law, and he commands no fewer than 10,000 armed men. His brigade of artillery is greater than any artillery brigade in the Mexican regular army. His men are well disciplined; they are better clothed than any Mexican rebels that have ever been seen in northern Mexico, and they look more like soldiers.

"TRULY SOCIALISTIC."

Villa "the bandit" shoots his men for looting or stealing, but Villa "the chief" confiscates whole estates, factories, rail-road systems, and operates them as nonchalantly as he used to hold up and rob an ore train in the mountains. The moneys derived from their operations he applies to the payment of his army. In this respect only his work is socialistic, but inasmuch as he declares all able-bodied men in the State are in his army, he argues that his work is truly socialistic. In all his actions Villa has shown a wonderful facility for administration. His years in the hills, coupled with the natural shrewdness of the man, taught him to act quickly to meet a situation immediately without hesitation. This has been the secret of his success thus far. His men are ruled as with a hand of iron; they are shot for breach of discipline, yet they are all loyal. "Viva Villa!" sounds from all parts of the battle field as they go into action. "Viva Villa!" is the password to their hospitality from a foreigner. Villa puts the bills in a big safe without counting them, and when he buys powder, shells, flour, khaki uniforms, or gives money to his men, he takes what he needs from the big safe. This is the only book-keeping system that Villa has, but his men are pleased; their women and children are living better than for many months. . . . The Falomir Bank in Chihuahua has been forfeited to the Constitutionalist cause. Villa got the building and vaults; nothing more, as all the money had been removed to the United States, and he is going to open a State bank. This will be the first time Villa ever opened a bank in this manner. He admits having "opened" several in his lifetime, but he always used a crow-bar. This time he is going to open a bank that will give stability to his government.

Once when he was in the mountains a refugee from justice, a police chief in Chihuahua boasted that he would arrest Villa in a month. Villa sent word: "I will kill you in a week." In less time Villa rode into the city of Chihuahua, met the chief on a business street, and then dealt and rode out again to his band in the mountains. That is the way Villa keeps his word. His friends say that is what enables him to get together and control an army of 10,000 men. While Villa has been all his life a bandit he is not an ignorant man. "I became possessed of a desire to be able to read like other men," he said one day recently, "when I was in the mountains. My inability to read often cost me money. Sometimes when I robbed a bank I overlooked papers that would be worth money to me, because I could not read. I set out to learn and I did learn how to read and write.

"Then when I was put into prison in Mexico City I had nothing to do, so I sent out and got a slate and some paper and pencils and I set in to write. To-day I am a regular business college."

WHY HE BECAME A BANDIT.

Villa will also take time to tell why he became a bandit.

"I have always been a bandit, but why?" he will ask. "It was the system in Mexico that made me a bandit."

This is the only explanation he gives but everybody in Chihuahua knows that one of Porfirio Diaz's soldiers, an officer, over twenty-five years ago, insulted the young sister of Pancho Villa, then a boy about town, and that Pancho Villa shot the man dead an hour later; that gendarmes came to the Villa home an hour later to arrest him, and a long imprisonment, probably execution—for the courts were then dominated by the upper class and a poor man had little show—was his prospect. But Villa mounted his horse and rode into the mountains.

He killed part of the posse that followed and from that day forward he was "Villa the bandit."

THE SEA SCOUT TRAGEDY.

JUDGMENT ON THE MIRROR COLLISION.

Judgment has been pronounced by Mr. Symmons, metropolitan police magistrate, on the circumstances attending the accident to the Sea Scouts' ketch Mirror, which was attended with the loss of four lives, after collision in the Thames off Gravesend on October 25, last, with the steamship Hogarth, of Aberdeen.

Mr. Symmons said that the judgment of the Court was that neither the serious damage to the Mirror nor the loss of life was caused by the wrongful act or default of the master of the Mirror or the master of the Hogarth. Both were caused by an error of judgment, not amounting to wrongful default, on the part of the master of the Hogarth in porting his helm to pass under the Mirror's stern while the vessels were too close together for that manœuvre to be successful. A contributing cause was the failure of those on board the Hogarth, possibly through deceptive atmospheric conditions, to sight the Mirror's stern light until the relative positions of the vessels were such as to cause imminent risk of collision and to require immediate decision and swift action in a dangerous situation on the part of the master of the Hogarth.

The Court was of opinion that if the Hogarth had starboarded her helm and passed to the northward of the Mirror the casualty would not have occurred. The Mirror kept her course and speed as required by the by laws. A good and proper lookout was kept on board the Mirror. The necessary steps were taken to secure a good and proper lookout on board the Hogarth. The Court were of opinion that the Mirror was navigated with proper and seamanlike care. Having taken into consideration all the evidence of the case, the Court had come to the conclusion that the Hogarth was not navigated with proper and seamanlike care.

While of opinion that it was possible that more lives might have been saved had the master of the Mirror remained on his vessel to assist in saving those on board, the Court on the evidence did not find that the life of any of the four persons drowned was lost through his wrongful act or default; but it did find that many of those saved owed their lives to the bravery and self-sacrifice of Assistant Scoutmaster Vawdeg, who survived, to Assistant Scoutmaster Cornell, who was lost, and probably also to Sea Scout H. C Witt who went down with the wreck.

CUBISM EXPLAINED.

DRUGS THAT DISTORT THE VISION.

A writer in the *Eclair* asks if anybody has heard of the "Snarabios," and goes on to say that they are a race of cruel savages, all the more dangerous from their habit of attacking by night. The reason for this is very simple, and is given by the old English explorer John Stanhope, who came into contact with these dangerous folk, as follows:—"We were certainly attacked by men whom we could not see for the great darkness, although they could see us. The Snarabios indeed see by night like cats, and owe this faculty to a peculiar trick they have of eating belladonna, whose effect is such that the pupil of the eye dilates and is rendered somewhat phosphorescent. In this way they are enabled to see those whom they attack, however dark it may be."

The *Medical Chronicle* of France points out that belladonna is not the only stimulant to the eye, and quotes Dr. J Laumonier as saying, "As for hashish, if it begins by bringing on an inextinguishable idiotic laugh, it ends by giving a painful sensation of madness and distorting the vision. It is indeed owing to this distorting effect on the visual organs that may be attributed 'cubism,' which appeared after the revival of the use of hashish in certain artistic circles."

Can it be possible that truth is making its way, and that we shall finally discover that the bewildering "cubism" is not the result of more perfect æsthetic conception, but merely a vulgar natural distortion of vision—an effect of ophthalmic intoxication? If so "cubism" and "futurism" of all sorts will resolve themselves into "hashishism," which is a very rational and simple explanation of alleged artistic productions which baffled all other interpretation.

ROMANCE OF A PICTURE.

Some years ago the late Mr. Robert McKergow, of Twincham, near Haywards Heath, bought an old oil painting for the sum of £30. The canvas was nearly black with age and exposure to different atmospheres. It was cleaned, and there then appeared a composition of the Holy Family. Thinking the picture was more suitable for a church, the owner's son Mr. R. W. McKergow, presented it to Twincham Church, and it was hung over the chancel arch. When the Rev. Cresswell Gee, of London, was appointed rector, he was struck with the picture, and got an idea that it was not a copy but an original painting by Camillo Procaccini. Inquiries were sent from foreign galleries communicated with. Now, after the lapse of two years, it has been found that Twincham Church possesses what is presumed to be the original "Holy Family" of Camillo Procaccini.

The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company purpose making a great improvement to their line next winter, namely making a loop a little below Ghoom, with the object of reducing the steep gradient between Ghoom and the Batasia siding.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

A RELIC OF OLD QUEBEC.

Within the last few weeks an interesting relic of Old Quebec has been forwarded to the civil authorities of that city from Southsea. A few years ago Captain Gahagan, R. E., who is interested in archæology, noticed a curious stone shield built into a garden wall at Grove House, Southsea, and upon inquiry was informed that it originally formed part of the keystone of the entrance gate of the Citadel at Quebec, when it fell into the hands of the British in 1759. Grove House is now St. John's College, and the principal has agreed to the suggestion that it should be forwarded to the Canadian Government. This has been done and the stone will be reconstructed at Quebec.

CHINESE SUCCESSOR TO THE TANGO.

The Tango is stated to be on the decline in France. It has flourished too excessively, and people are growing tired of it. The most promising of the new dances which have been discovered to supplant it is held to be the Tatao, which hails from China. The Tatao is described as a reaction against the "indecency" of the Argentine dances. It allows of no unseemly embraces. Partners face one another holding each other's hands, but with the index fingers pointing upwards, and in this position they dance. The Tatao has an advantage over the Tango in that it has only five steps. These steps, it is true, have discouraging names, but knowledge of them is not obligatory, and moreover, they are very beautiful to watch. The third step, named Taouhynche, is said to imitate "the movement of waters ruffled by a soft zephyr." No one has said anything like that of any of the 72 steps of the Tango.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

To commemorate the birth of representative government within the limits of Greater Britain by the establishment of a legislative Assembly in Nova Scotia in 1758, the Canada Club of Halifax has erected a memorial tower at Halifax, Nova Scotia, which, it is hoped, will be opened by the Duke of Connaught in August next. It stands on a promontory some 90ft. high within a park of 100 acres, and the Governments of several of the self-governing Colonies have contributed to the cost. Two lions are now, at the happy suggestion of the local committee, to be added to the base of the memorial to typify the Motherland and symbolise the vigilant protection over the Empire that Great Britain had exercised from earliest days. The great bronzes, which have been done after the far-famed Landseer lions at the base of the Nelson monument, were on view at Mr. Alexander Parlanti's works, Fulham, and Mr. Bruce Joy and Mr. Bentham, who have carried out the sculptures, were warmly congratulated upon their admirable achievements. The bronzes are shortly to be shipped to Halifax on behalf of the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, whose present they are to that historic city.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

A great deal of work is in progress at present in the field of wireless telephony, and the experiments have yielded results sufficiently encouraging to warrant the belief that commercial installations will be available immediately. Among others, Mr. Marconi has been giving attention to the matter and, with the aid of a special form of transmitter which he has devised, has recently carried out successful speech tests between Chelmsford and Bournemouth, a distance of over 100 miles. The first commercial installations will be on board ship, and Mr. Marconi hopes that some of these may be working within the next month or two. It is possible that the new Cunard liner Aquitania, which will make her maiden voyage in June and which is to be equipped with a wireless installation that will render possible constant communication with Great Britain and America, will also be fitted for wireless telephone communication with other ships. It should be possible, even with existing apparatus, to obtain a wireless telephone range at night of two or three hundred miles. Mr. Marconi has expressed the opinion that the apparatus at present available will limit the use of wireless telephony to communication between ships and between ships and the shore and other cases where the advantage of speech over signals is clearly recognized. For ordinary commercial work wireless telegraphy will still, it is said, give a better service. Attention has been given recently to increasing the speed of transmission, and in tests between Chelmsford and Clifden, Co. Galway, a speed of 120 words per minute has been attained. Wireless telephony cannot under existing conditions equal his rate of transmission.

INCIDENT IN A DIVORCE CASE.

An unusual incident occurred in the Divorce Court during the hearing of a defended suit for divorce, before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane. His lordship said it had so prejudiced his mind that he could not continue the hearing that day. After the luncheon adjournment his lordship called respondent into the witness-box and asked if she had been coaching the witnesses. She admitted that she had spoken to her son, also to the co-respondent. His lordship explained that during the adjournment he was standing at the window in his room, which overlooks the quadrangle, when he saw her approach some people on a seat beneath the window. Suddenly she seized the boy, about 14 years of age by the lapel of his coat, and addressed him most excitably. Afterwards she addressed co-respondent in the same way and shook her finger at him. "What were you doing?" asked his lordship. Respondent said she was not referring to the case, but she did say to the boy, who was her son, "Bobby, you are the only one who can say your sister said the words she has denied in court." His lordship said the matter had so prejudiced his mind against the woman that he did not feel he would be doing justice by continuing the case that day. Perhaps in a little time he would be able to "see clearer." He was very sorry, but when people would do these things in a public place and in sight of the judge trying the case, it was most unfortunate. The case was adjourned.

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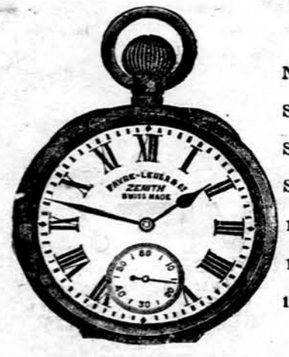

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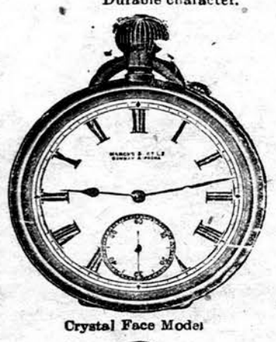

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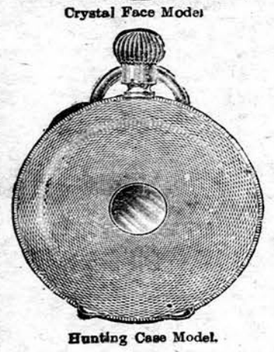

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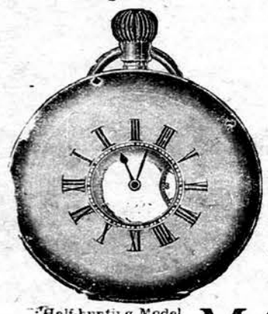

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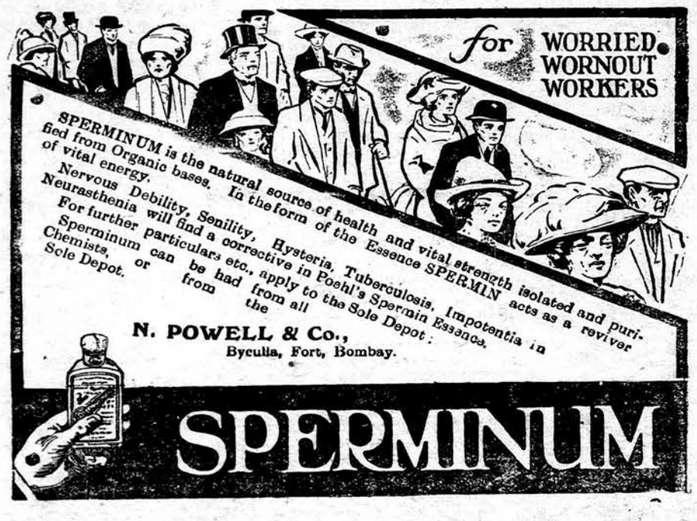

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